Friday, March 16, 1962
Phalguna 25, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series
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[*March 12 to 26, 1961/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GIGIPND—L. S. II—2017 (Ai) L. S. D.—15-4-69—045.

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 16, 1962/Phalguna 25, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Space Violation of China

\+

*63. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has sent any protest note to India about air space violation on the 14th January, 1962; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chinese statement that the supplies were dropped in the Chinese post on the Chip Chap river (MR 35.19 N 78.12 E) is *not* correct. On 14, January, 1962, an Indian aircraft which had gone on a supply dropping mission to the Indian outpost at the track junction 7 miles South-South-East of Dauletbeg Oldi drifted about 3 miles east in a westerly wind and dropped supplies in a Chinese patrol camp set up there. The location is 12 miles forward from the Chinese post on the Chip Chap river about which we had protested to the Chinese Government in our note of 31st October, 1961. We have lodged a protest in the matter and asked the Chinese authorities to issue strict instructions directing that no patrols should be sent out into Indian territory.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह प्रोटेस्ट नोट जो कि भेजा गया था, इसका उत्तर आया है या नहीं आया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल के अन्दर कितने एयर-वायोलेशंज हुए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : आपने पूछा है कि कितने हुए हैं जिसके मानी हैं कब से कितने हुए हैं । क्या माननीय सदस्य कोई तारीख बताएंगे ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस साल कितन हुए हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यकायक तो इसका मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं । एक जवाब दिया जा चुका है कि कोई माकूल बड़े पैमाने पर वायोलेशन तो हुआ नहीं है । छोटे मोटे तो होते रहते हैं कुछ हवा के और कुछ मैटाल्ज के । हमने देखा है कि इसी में एक पैट्रोल आया और गया ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा है कि कोई जवाब आया है या नहीं आया है । मेरा ख्याल है कि एक जवाब पेकिंग में हमारी एम्बेसी को कल भेजा गया है । हमें तो वह मिला नहीं है । खबर आई है आया है । हमें अभी तक नहीं आया है । लेकिन मुख्तसिर में यह है कि उन्होंने, जैसा आम तौर से दस्तूर होता है, इन्कार किया है उससे जो बात हमने कही है । उन्होंने अपना कुछ कहा है ।

Shri Tyagi: May I seek a clarification about the location of the Chinese patrol camp? As I understood from the answer of the Deputy Min-

ister this camp is located in our territory. So, if any supplies have been dropped, they have been dropped in our territory. But, unfortunately the enemy has availed of it. Have they returned our supplies or have they used it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In their first message they offered to return the supplies. But we did not think it worth-while to take the trouble to take it back. Probably, they were some perishable food articles. They would not have lasted very long. It appears, as is stated here, that a patrol of theirs moving about put up a tent somewhere and our aircraft which drifted a little thought it was our tent and threw overbroad the supplies.

Shri Tyagi: But the territory is ours.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole territory is ours obviously. The territory occupied by them is also ours.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि १ जनवरी १९६२ से कितने एयर-वायोलेशंज हुए हैं जिन के लिए प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजे गए हैं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : बिना दरियाफ्त किए मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं। माननीय सदस्य किस जगह के बारे में कह रहे हैं, लद्दाख के बारे में कह रहे हैं या किसी और जगह के बारे में?

श्री खुशवक्त राय : लद्दाख को शामिल करके हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर जितने एयर-वायलेशंज हुए हैं उनके बारे में मैं पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे नहीं मालूम कि लद्दाख में कोई भी हुआ है या नहीं।

Shri P. G. Deb: When there is air violation by China, may I know why this important news is not made known to the public in the interest of the country?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that they must go to the press for immediate publication.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which violation does the hon. Member refer to—air violation?

First of all, when there is a report made of some kind of air violation, it is checked. It takes some time to check it. Sometimes it is not quite clear whether there was a violation or not. After checking we find it out. After that it is normally stated in the House or in the public, wherever it may be. For instance, there was a case not in Ladakh but elsewhere. For about one minute a plane passed by very high up. It was not quite clear whose plane it was. Fast-moving planes cannot, even without any intention to violate, exactly keep to a frontier. There is no frontier in the air. One can only guess where it is. When you see a plane somewhere from the ground it may be some five miles away from the frontier; yet it would appear to be over your head. That is what has happened in the case of so-called violations complained of by China. Our planes have been up there and according to our report have not crossed into Chinese territory. But it may have appeared to them that they did. So, we have to make sure and then give publicity to the fact.

Industrial Training Institutes

*67. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes to be established in Orissa during the Third Plan and at which places;

(b) whether any such institutes would be established at the Panchayat Samity level; and

(c) if so, what would be their pattern of finance and administration?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Three.

Proposals of the State Government have not been received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Kashmir Issue before the Security Council

*68. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Kashmir question is likely to be taken up by the U.N. Security Council;

(b) who has been deputed to present the Indian case before the Security Council; and

(c) whether Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed is being sent to the U.N. as a member of the Indian Delegation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No date has been fixed for a meeting of the Security Council yet.

(b) and (c). These are matters which will be considered if and when the Security Council decides to meet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the news item that is served by PTI from Karachi on the 14th that China has agreed to the Pakistan proposal to negotiate over the territory between Sinkiang and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir has come to the notice of the Government of India and, if so, whether this particular point would also be discussed when Kashmir is discussed in the Security Council?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not seen it. Further, it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very important matter. In this morning's paper there is a news item that China has agreed to Pakistan's proposal to negotiate over that area, the demarcation of the boundary between Sinkiang and Pakistan-held Kashmir. This is a very important issue. May I know whether this would also be included in the agenda for discussion when the Kashmir issue is discussed in the U.N.O.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The importance of the point raised by the hon. Member is not doubted. But, first of all, I do not know anything about it. Secondly, it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Tyagi: May I ask one relevant question? Last time when the award was given, Pakistan was required to remove its armed forces from the occupied area of Kashmir. May I know whether they have made any progress in this regard? Have they removed their armed forces from that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. Sir, they have not removed them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Pakistan and China are competent enough to discuss about that part of Kashmir when we claim sovereignty over the entire Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member has carefully considered the various documents that we have placed before the House, this question was raised. We do not consider them competent. We made that quite clear.

तिब्बत में पकड़े गए भारतीय राष्ट्रजन

*६९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३८-क के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों अथवा भारतीय संरक्षणाधीन व्यक्तियों को छड़ाने के लिए किए गए प्रयत्नों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): There has been no change from the position stated in our reply to Starred Question No. 638-A.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस समय कितने भारतीय नागरिक तिब्बत के जेलों में बन्द हैं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are six people there. But the Chinese are asserting that they are Tibetan nationals and not Indian Nationals. There are five Kashmiri Muslims and one Sikkim national.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या चीन सरकार ने या तिब्बत में स्थित चीनी अधिकारियों ने किसी प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन दिया है कि इन भारतीय नागरिकों को कब तक रिहा किया जा सकेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): वह इन्कार करते हैं इस बात को तसलीम करने से कि वह भारतीय नागरिक हैं । वह कहते हैं कि वह तिब्बती हैं या चीनी हैं । बहस तो इस बात की है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put another question?

Mr. Speaker: Now the dispute is whether they are our nationals or their nationals and that has not yet been settled. What further information is needed?

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion it was stated that the identity of their citizenship was not established. Now we are told that it has been established and China claims them to be their nationals. May I know how they have come to this conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister only said that they are claiming that they are their nationals; we are saying that they are Kashmiris.

Strike at the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

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*70. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the full details of the recent strike by employees of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., at Bhopal;

(b) the number of workers arrested by and injured in clashes with the Police;

(c) the extent of damage caused, if any, to the Plant and loss suffered by the factory; and

(d) the nature of steps taken to end the strike and its recurrence in future?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). In this connection, attention is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House by me on 14th March, 1962. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11].

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On page 2 of the statement to which the hon. Minister has referred to, it is stated that the remaining 36 demands put up by the workers cannot be referred to the Tribunal as they could be settled by other ways. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether under the Code of Discipline these other ways have not been explored to settle these demands before matters came to a head.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They were all explored but the representatives of the workers' union in a particular category were rather very reluctant and intransigent. Therefore, we could not settle them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether under the Code of Discipline any proper grievance procedure has been established in this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member goes through the entire statement he will find that the negotiations

could not be re-opened till January 1963, under the Code of Discipline which was accepted by all. The grievances of the second union could not be recongnised or considered.

Shri Tangamani: With regard to the reference of the grievance procedure and the joint management council to the Labour Ministry, may I know whether they are going to be referred to the Central Labour Ministry or the State Labour Ministry? I am asking this question because the reference of this matter to the State Labour Ministry has led to all this trouble.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The grievance part will be referred to the State Government. The management council being our subject, we will discuss it with the Labour Ministry here. I hope the House will give some time for a proper atmosphere to be created before all these questions could be considered.

Indian Journalist Expelled from Pakistan

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*71. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan recently expelled from East Pakistan an Indian Correspondent of The Statesman;

(b) if so, the full details of the matter; and

(c) the nature of steps taken by the Government of India in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, "The Statesman" correspondent Shri Noney and his wife were ordered to leave East Pakistan, at short notice, last month.

(b) On the 10th February, 1962, the passports of Shri W. H. Noney and his wife, which were deposited with the Government of East Pakistan for the renewal of visas, were returned to them with the instructions that they should leave East Pakistan by the 12th February, 1962. Intervention by the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca failed to move the East Pakistan Government to reconsider their decision or to allow a reasonable extension of time to enable Shri Noney to wind up his affairs in Dacca.

(c) A strong protest was lodged with the High Commission for Pakistan in New Delhi on the 16th February, 1962, against the expulsion of Shri Noney from East Pakistan.

Shri P. G. Deb: Is it not a fact that the Indian journalist was not allowed to meet the Indian Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We do not know anything about it, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the reasons for the expulsion of this journalist are being ascertained by our Government from the East Pakistan Government and, if so, what are they?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No reasons were given at all.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that a number of representatives of Pakistani newspapers here send anti-Indian news? Have the Government of India ever taken any action against them?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca tried to extend the time from 24 hours to 72 hours?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He did intervene. But the correspondent got hardly a working day to quit.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the reasons for expulsion were not ascertained or were not given, may I know on what basis the protest was lodged against the action of the Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That Government may have its reason which it does not wish to disclose. Presumably, the reasons were the certain messages that he sent from there to which they took exception, messages of troubles in East Pakistan.

Security Men Killed in Nagaland

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*72. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
{ **Shri P. C. Boroah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some security men were killed in Nagaland in the second week of January, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b): On the 12th January, 1962, a police patrol party was fired at by the hostile Nagas in an area two miles north of Harupani on the border of Assam State territory and Nagaland. Fire was returned and the encounter lasted for over an hour. One Havildar was killed and two Constables wounded.

Shri P. G. Deb: How many security men have been killed in Nagaland so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am sorry, I have not been able to get the hon. Member's question.

Mr. Speaker: How many security men have so far been killed in Nagaland?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member puts a question with dates we shall try to find out the details.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any compensation has been paid to the dependants of those killed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally it is paid. I do not know about this case but that is normally done.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that Mr. Phizo is carrying on a campaign of slander against us in London and is trying to step up the activities of the hostile Nagas in Nagaland? If so, has this particular campaign of Mr. Phizo had any effect on the hostile section of the Nagas as a result of which our security men were killed?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It does because the interim Government was established there and a new settlement has been arrived at. When even after that the hostiles are active, what is the reason?

Mr. Speaker: All that may be very interesting, but this question relates only to security men having been killed. Next question.

Export of Ambar Charkhas to Pakistan

*74. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has offered to purchase 400 Ambar Charkhas to promote khadi industry and remove unemployment in that country;

(b) whether the offer has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The export of 400 Ambar Charkhas to Pakistan has been finalised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the basis of payment? Is payment going to be made in Indian rupees or is it on a barter basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 1 lakh under the trade protocol.

Refugees in Purana Quila

*76. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide built houses to the refugees living in Purana Quila;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of such new houses to be provided to them; and

(c) in which areas will such houses be located?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Naskar): (a) to (c). The displaced persons living in the tenements in the Purana Qila have in the past been offered built-up accommodation which they did not accept at that time. Subsequently, they were offered homestead plots which, on their acceptance, have been allotted to them in Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji. Many of them have already built their houses on these plots. The remaining displaced persons have represented that as they are petty traders, it is not possible for them to spare time to built their own houses. They have, therefore, requested that instead of being given house-building loans, Government may themselves construct houses for them on the land already allotted. The matter is under consideration.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that some time back when this question was raised the Government replied that they have no provision for building houses for them? What are the causes for making changes in that decision?

Mr. Speaker: Is it that he does not want the houses to be built?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Does he want that the houses should not be built?

Shri Balraj Madhok: They should be built.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When was this decision taken to build these houses when earlier it was decided not to build them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No decision has been taken yet. I said that the matter is under consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: **

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow this. Hon. Members go on making insinuations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is no question of making insinuations. I am just ascertaining the fact as to when the decision to build these houses was taken.

Mr. Seaker: I do not know why hon. Members do not follow the answer. The hon. Minister has said definitely that no decision has been taken and that the matter is under consideration. This insinuation will go out of the record. I am not going to allow aspersions to be cast..... (*Interruption*). Shri Braj Raj Singh has made an insinuation. It will go out of the record. There is no meaning in going on casting aspersions every day. Some aspersion or the other is cast. If the hon. Member is in a position to take charge of the Government, let him do so. Then I will support him also. The insinuation will go out of the record. I will not allow it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I explain my position? I only wanted to ascertain. I did not make any insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not explain. No decision as a matter of fact has been taken. The matter is still under consideration. If, in the guise of helping the refugees, hon. Members do not want the Government to consider it at all let them say so.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ऋषिकेश में औषधियों के उत्पादन का संयंत्र

*७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऋषिकेश (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सोवियत सहयोग से औषधियों के उत्पादन का जो संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उस संयंत्र में वास्तविक उत्पादन कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) मास्को के मैसर्स टेक्नोएक्सपोर्ट से जुलाई, १९६१ में एण्टीबायोटिक्स प्रायोजना ऋषिकेश की प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट मिली थी । इसे जांच करके मंजूर कर लिया गया है ।

प्रायोजना के लिये भूमि की आवश्यकता राज्य सरकार ने पूरी कर दी है और कारखाने की इमारतें एवं बस्ती बसाने के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है । प्रशासन खण्ड का शिलान्यास ११ मार्च, १९६२ को किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) आशा है कि इस संयंत्र में १९६४ या १९६५ में उत्पादन होने लगेगा । निर्धारित कार्य-क्रम को शीघ्रता से अमल में ले जाने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि इस योजना के प्रशासन कक्ष, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लाक की आधारशिला अभी हाल में रखी गयी है, और सन् १९६४ या १९६५ तक उत्पादन कार्य शुरू होगा । क्या इस कार्य को और जल्दी प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा, या ऐसा हो सकेगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The project is being expedited as far as possible. As a matter of fact, the House will be glad to know that the Soviet Government had agreed to make a start by 1965 but we had discussions again with the Soviet specialists and with our own technicians and we hope to produce streptomycin and penicillin at Rishikesh by 1964, that is about one year earlier.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस संयंत्र की स्थापना में रूसी सरकार की ओर से सहायता मिल रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह सहायता कुल लागत की कितनी प्रतिशत होगी । कितना प्रतिशत भारत सरकार लगायेगी और कितना प्रतिशत रूसी सरकार से प्राप्त होगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole project is going to cost about Rs. 55 crores. There are four units of which the Rishikesh unit is one. A credit of Rs. 9½ crores has come from the Soviet Government. The rest is all Indian rupees to be financed by the Government of India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह संयंत्र उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा के अन्तर्गत लगाया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कितनी सहायता की मांग की गयी है और वह कितनी सहायता दे रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सब सहायता दे रही है । ९०० एकड़ जमीन उन्होंने इसके लिए दी है । अभी पिछले इतवार को उसका फाउंडेशन स्टोन लगाया गया है । और हमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर और भी जमीन की आवश्यकता होगी तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार वह जमीन इसके लिए देगी ।

Shri C. D. Pande: What is the employment potential of this scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This project will be the first of its kind where 5,000 technicians, chemists, chemical engineers and research scientists will be employed in the production of the biggest antibiotics project in the East.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत के सीमावर्ती प्रदेश में विदेशी धन का सहयोग ले कर यह कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का भी कोई अनुपात निश्चित

किया गया है कि इसमें कितने भारतीय कर्मचारी काम करेंगे और कितने विदेशी कर्मचारी काम करेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें सारे हिन्दुस्तानी कर्मचारी रहेंगे । थोड़े से सोवियत स्पेशलिस्ट कुछ दिनों तक रहेंगे । हमारा यहां पर एक दो करोड़ रुपया लगाकर एक और संशोधन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है जहां हमारे नौजवान रिसर्च कर सकें ।

Shr Indrajit Gupta: When the scheme is completed, that is, when these four plants are constructed, will the requirements of our country in respect of these antibiotics be fully met and will there be anything extra left for **export also?**

Shri Manubhai Shah: We shall not only make the country self-sufficient in this basic life-saying drug but we shall also be able to export a substantial portion if it.

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : चूंकि यह ड्रग इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जा रहा है और इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा बन्दरों की जरूरत होगी, तो क्या सरकार बन्दरों के एक्सपोर्ट को बैन करने जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें ऐसी मैडीसिन्स तैयार नहीं की जायेंगी जिनमें बन्दरों की जरूरत हो । इसमें तो एंटी बायटिक्स दवाएं बनायी जायेंगी जिनमें बन्दरों की जरूरत नहीं होती ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां की औषधियों के वास्ते हमारे क्षेत्र में हरबेरियम की भी कोई योजना है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हरबेरियम्स के लिए हम हिन्दुस्तान के ६ अलग अलग हिस्सों में ड्रग फार्म स्थापित करना चाहते हैं जैसे चकराता हिस्ल में उत्तर प्रदेश में, काश्मीर में, मद्रास के और दारजिलिंग में । इन ६ जगहों पर पांच-पांच और दस दस हजार एकड़ के ड्रग फार्म खोले जायेंगे जहां हरबेरियम बनाये जायेंगे और फाइटो कैमिकल्स बनाये जायेंगे ।

Colony for East Pakistan Refugees In Delhi

***79. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made regarding the establishment of a colony for east Pakistan refugees in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes, estimates for the development of the colony involving an expenditure of about Rs. 35·48 lakhs have been sanctioned. Tenders for levelling the area have also been invited by the Central Public Works Department, and estimates for other services are under preparation.

Shri P. G. Deb: I would like to know as to why the matter was delayed for so long.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The matter was not delayed. The expenditure was sanctioned in the current Budget. The C.P.W.D. is taking over the work. A lot of preliminary work had to be done.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I might add that when the first plan was prepared, I think it ultimately turned out that there was some mistake in it. So, that plan had to be revised. Possibly that might have caused a little delay.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether during the election campaign the hon Minister promised the East Pakistan refugees that he will be having a colony for them in Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I have just now been blamed that the scheme has been delayed. This scheme was sanctioned more than a

year or two ago and my explanation was asked for just now. I do not know how the elections come into the picture.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is any scheme to pay any sort of compensation for house-building to those East Bengal refugees who did not get that or any rehabilitation allowance outside Bengal.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member has asked a different question. We are dealing with the construction of a colony in Delhi and not with payment of compensation to displaced persons from East Pakistan.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How many refugees will be accommodated in this Colony and how much time will it take to complete it?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The plots will be developed in different sizes, 200 sq. yds., 400 sq. yds. and 800 sq. yds. In the total, about 1,500 plots will be developed. As regards the time it is for the C.P.W.D.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are pursuing the matter vigorously with the C.P.W.D.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether similar colonies are going to be established in other parts of the country? Why Delhi particularly?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As for as the Ministry of Rehabilitation is concerned my own feeling in the matter is that it is fast coming to an end there can be no question of setting up any new colonies. We have done our rehabilitation work, both in the western and in the eastern side; there may be only some residuary problem. But we do not propose to set up any new colonies now.

An Hon. Member: Farewell ceremony!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are nine lakhs of East Pakistan refugees who receive no doles, nothing. What is going to be their fate? Do Government propose to build houses for them? Is there any such scheme or is it only in Delhi

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have not been approached during the last fifteen years about this. If Mr. Banerjee thinks that after fourteen or fifteen years we are going to take this into consideration I am afraid I totally disagree with him.

Newsprint Control Order

***81. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has urged for the withdrawal of Newsprint Control Order and change of import policy in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society passed a Resolution on the 19th January, 1962, appealing to the Government to withdraw the Newsprint Control Order and appointing a Special Committee to secure the reversal of the policy implicit in the Public Notice that was issued for regulating the consumption of newsprint. Since then the members of the Special Committee have had two discussions with the officers of the Commerce and Industry and Information and Broadcasting Ministries. In the light of these discussions the question of amending clause 3(3) of the Newsprint Control Order is under consideration. The amendment is intended to make the intention clear that a consumer of newsprint would be free to consume all the newsprint that he may have in his custody, duly authorised without any restriction. The question whether and what modifications, if any, would be desirable in the Public Notice referred to above is also under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have gone through the statement and I find that it is not quite clear. Therefore I would like to ask this question. What were the reasons urged by the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society for the withdrawal of this Newsprint Control Order?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Originally the misapprehension in their mind was that this will fetter their discretion in the wider circulation of newspapers. But when it was explained to them I am glad to say that on the whole the Association has accepted the need for the Control Order. They only want modification of clause 3(3) of the Order to see that freedom is retained by newspapers to use all the newsprint allotted to them for their own circulation. There are a few other points which are under discussion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way the freedom of these newspapers to use their newsprint was curtailed according to the old Order and why they had to make this kind of memorandum?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually the freedom was not curtailed, but on examination we did find that the language of clause 3(3) of the Order and the Public Notice was slightly ambiguous, and therefore we agreed to modify it to see that the freedom is fully maintained to use the newsprint allotted to them for their own circulation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is another question regarding this. The newsprint which is allotted to these newspapers is not used entirely by them but but it also goes into the black market. Will the Newsprint Control Order as amended now see to it that this newsprint does not go into the black market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, that was precisely one of the reasons why the Control Order was brought into force. There were several complaints of non-utilisation or wrong utilisation of the allotted quotas, and we are trying our best to see that the quotas are used for the legitimate purpose for which they are allotted.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या हुकूमत को इस बात का इल्म है कि इंडियन एंड ईस्ट्रन न्यूज़पेपर्स सोसायटी की मेम्बरशिप की फ़ीस इतनी ज्यादा है कि छोटे छोटे अखबार चलाने वाले इस के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकते और इस वजह से सिर्फ बड़े बड़े अखबार चलाने वाले इस का फ़ायदा उठाते हैं ? अगर हां, तो हुकूमत ने इस सिलसिले में क्या कदम उठाया है ?

(کیا حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ انڈین اینڈ ایسٹرن نیوز پیپرس سوسائٹی کی ممبر شپ کی فیس اتنی زیادہ ہے کہ چھوٹے چھوٹے اخبار چلانے والے اسکے ممبر نہیں ہو سکتے اور اس وجہ سے صرف بڑے بڑے اخبار چلانے والے ہی اسکا فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں- اگر ہاں تو حکومت نے اس سلسلے میں کیا قدم اٹھایا ہے -)

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह प्रश्न इस में नहीं आता, लेकिन लैंग्वेज न्यूज़पेपर्स का अलग एसोसियेशन है और हम तक़रीबन सब के सपर्क में रहते हैं । बड़े और छोटे पेपर्ज़ और लैंग्वेज पेपर्ज़ के प्रतिनिधि भी हम को मिलते रहते हैं ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that a newspaper magnate of Calcutta violated the Control Order, and in spite of the insistence of the Government of India so far the Government of West Bengal has not prosecuted that newspaper magnate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is too general a question. I had an occasion in this House to deal with this matter with particular reference to one paper which is still under investigation, and the matter is under examination.

Shri Ansar Harvani: How long will it be under investigation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the House will let the due process of the law take its own time. We are try-

ing to expedite it. As a matter of fact some of the reports are already there. A little more examination is necessary. I can assure the House that nobody will be allowed to go scot-free if he has really committed a crime.

Shri Baj Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that certain newspapers, particularly Hindi newspapers whose circulation is expanding, are not getting enough newsprint for their growing necessities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true because of the foreign exchange situation and the inadequacy of local supplies. But that is so not only in the case of newsprint but in the case of many other commodities also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know what kind of change is going to be introduced in the import policy and how it is going to work. Is it going to work to the advantage of the small newspapers or for all the different newspapers, small, medium and big? Will the advantage be equalised to all the different types of newspapers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The advantages lie always on the side of the small paper. Government try to give as much encouragement and help to the language papers and smaller newspapers. I cannot anticipate the new import policy which will be announced on the 31st of March or so when the new Red Book comes, but there has been overall satisfaction during the last two or three years since the distribution control came into force and the distribution is working to the satisfaction practically of all concerned.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जहां तक ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का सवाल है, अभी आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि कलकत्ता के एक बहुत बड़े अखबार चलाने वाले के खिलाफ़ मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हुकूमत को इस बात का इल्म है कि इसी अखबार चलाने वाली फ़र्म ने कैनेडा से पूरा एक हवाई जहाज़ काग़ज़ का मंगाया और उस को हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लैक मार्केट में फ़रोख्त किया । अगर यह दुरुस्त है, तो हुकूमत ने इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

(جہاں تک بلیک مارکیٹ کا سوال ہے - ابھی آنریبل منسٹر نے کہا ہے کہ کلکتہ کے ایک بہت بڑے اخبار چلانے والے کے خلاف مقدمہ چلایا جا رہا ہے میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ اسی اخبار چلانے والی فرم نے کینیڈا سے پورا ایک ہوائی جہاز کاغذ منگایا اور اس کو ہندوستان میں بلیک مارکیٹ میں فروخت کیا - اگر یہ درست ہے تو حکومت نے اس سلسلہ میں کیا کاروائی کی ہے -)

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती कि कोई हवाई जहाज़ से काग़ज़ मंगाये . . . .

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : हवाई जहाज़ से नहीं, समुन्दरी जहाज़ से ।

(ہوائی جہاز سے نہیں سمندری جہاز سے -)

Shri Goenka got a full load of newsprint from Canada.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to mention any individual.....

Shri A. M. Tariq: I am mentioning.

Shri Manubhai Shah: But the case which is pending is perhaps about some other person than the one mentioned by the hon. Member.

Brochure entitled 'Rehabilitation in Delhi'

***82. Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued a Brochure entitled "Rehabilitation in Delhi" in January, 1962;

(b) what was the total number of copies of this brochure in English, Hindi and Urdu published and distributed; and

(c) what was the total cost incurred by Government on this publication?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A C. Joshi): (a) No; but a brochure entitled "Displaced Persons in Delhi" was brought out as one of six pamphlets to be prepared for the Ministry of Rehabilitation during the year, 1961-62. The other brochures which have been published so far are: "The Evacuee Property Law in India", "Faridabad Township" "New Life for Displaced Millions" and "Housing the Homeless". A brochure on Dandakaranya has still to be completed.

(b) The print order was 10,000 in English, 5,000 in Hindi and 10,000 in Urdu. The copies distributed so far are 7,000 in English, 1,500 in Hindi and 5,000 in Urdu.

(c) The estimated total cost on the publication of this brochure was about 12,000.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. the Parliamentary Secretary admits that thes brochures were published and distributed, and he is silent about one thing, namely, whether they were distributed during January or not, I would like to know this. If they were distributed during January 1962, were they not distributed on the eve of the election?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is an insinuation!

Shri Hem Barua: It is a fact.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is an insinuation.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know why the timing was so skilfully done?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members may put a question but not make an insinuation. He can certainly ask, "Why has there been so much delay and why was it done only in February or January"? But to ask "Is it on account of the elections"? is not proper. The question will stand even though it is refuted. If the object is really to elicit an answer instead of making an insinuation, he can put it in a different manner.

Shri Hem Barua: Let me put it in a simple manner.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it. Has there been any delay in this, and why was it published only in January or February?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At the end of the year.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Not even the end of the year, in January, 1962.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does the designing and production of such publicity pamphlets on behalf of other Ministries. Orders are placed at the very beginning of the financial year when Budget provision is made. The Ministry goes on producing. It is the function of the Directorate to produce such pamphlets. You cannot expect the Directorate of our Ministry to sit idle and not produce any pamphlets in January or February. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Question No. 61.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask one supplementary question on this, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: On what?

Shri Hem Barua: The order was placed on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by some other Ministry. We are just interested in knowing whether that order was placed by the Rehabilitation Ministry for circulation of this Pamphlet or distribution of this pamphlet during January or February.

An Hon. Member: What is the harm?

Shri Hem Barua: No harm.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I think I may better clarify the position. Every Ministry, in its normal functioning, gets brochures printed, published and distributed. Distribution is done by the Ministry concerned. Printing is done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting At the beginning of each year, budget provision is made. I am talking from memory. I think the budget provision for my Ministry for visual publicity for 1961-62 is Rs. 80,000. I am talking from memory; I can correct the figure. We placed orders for many brochures on important subjects. *New Life for Displaced Millions* —circulated to Members of Parliament, *Compensation scheme*—circulated to Members of Parliament; *Housing the Homeless*—circulated to Members of Parliament. Why are Members getting fidgetty? Displaced persons in Delhi.....

Mr. Speaker: This is in answer to the question.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: *Faridabad Township.* Not only that. Every year, pamphlets have been published. We prepare the material. We send it on to the Ministry. Proof reading is done. I think this process nearly takes six months. One thing more, I might add. If the pamphlet, *Displaced Persons in Delhi* has been published and circulated, I think it should be to the advantage of the sitting Member. Here is what the Ministry has done for the people in Delhi and the whole of India. He could have easily refuted it. I helped him. There is nothing wrong about publication of the pamphlet. Here are figures and the work done by this Ministry. If people go and make propaganda and start saying things which are wrong, I wish they had contradicted it. What is wrong about it? Nothing wrong about it. We have done it and we will do it again.

Shri Hem Barua: We are left in darkness. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of disturbance. On every matter, if publicity is given, a question is put, why it was done. If it is not done, it is asked, why it was not done.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: One question.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if by this means any hon. Member would reinstate himself if he has been defeated.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is the legitimate right of a Member to ask supplementary questions.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I ask some other supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I have allowed a sufficient number of questions.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, no

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We are sorry for this attitude.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Purchase of U.N. Bonds

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*61. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to purchase bonds which have been

floated by the United Nations to tide over its financial crisis;

(b) if so, for what value; and

(c) the manner in which payment will be made?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India have agreed to subscribe to the bonds upto an amount of two million dollars. This amount will not be paid in cash. It will be adjusted against our claims for reimbursement on account of the expenditure met by us towards peace keeping operation in Gaza and the Congo.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On a point of order, Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Against Shri D. C. Sharma standing?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is there a point of order about me?

Mr. Speaker: I thought all the heat of the elections has died down.

Shri Hem Barua: Members are sorry about the remark, if he is defeated, he cannot rehabilitate himself.

Mr. Speaker: I never meant any offence against any hon. Member. I would have liked both of them to have come here. Both of them might have succeeded if possible.

Shri Tyagi: At the cost of my Minister? That would be very unfair.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: A Member has the right to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed with the other question I have called.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what was the total value of the bonds that were issued by the U.N.? May I know what percentage of the bonds was subscribed by our country? Is it in conformity with.....

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon. One question at a time.

Mr. Speaker: He is a Professor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the total value of the bonds issued by the U.N.?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Two hundred million dollars.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the percentage that was purchased by us and was it in conformity with the allocation that we make to the U.N.?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We arranged to buy 2 million dollars worth of bonds. It is very much less than what we would have if it is in proportion to the contribution to the U.N.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Against what item of expenditure these bonds will be purchased?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Against the amounts that are reimbursed to us for expenditure met by us towards peace keeping operations in Gaza and the Congo.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the total allocation to India? May I know whether India has been able to purchase the whole quota and if not whether the Government of India will purchase in future?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no quota allotted. It is a temporary arrangement. Not all the countries are subscribing to it either. A situation was created by the fact that the socialist countries expressed the view that it is not part of the work of the United Nations and it should be left entirely to the Security Council and therefore they have not contributed to it anything. Therefore there was this deficit which had to be met by voluntary contributions by the members.

Transfer of Berubari

*65. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 633-A, on the 6th December, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in deciding the precise line of demarcation for transfer of Berubari; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). There has been no progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any meetings have been held between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India to settle this issue of late? When was the last meeting held to discuss this subject?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The last meeting was held in November, 1961. Altogether three meetings were held between the survey personnel of the Government of West Bengal and East Pakistan.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the present position of Berubari? Have we vacated and given possession without defining the boundary? What is the actual position?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Certain difficulties arose when the Darsana incident took place. The Darsana incident has been the subject matter of an adjournment motion in the Lok Sabha on 29th November, 1961. In that incident, two survey officers were involved and they were arrested. Though ultimately they were released, yet some of their things like maps, cash money, etc. were not released. Therefore, the Director of Land Records and Survey of West Bengal claimed before his counterpart that these things should be returned and also that safety should be assured when our people go for demarcation work. This has not been done by the Pakistan authorities.

Shri Tyagi: In exchange for Berubari, Pakistan was to hand over to us some territory whichever was in their possession. May I know if they have handed over their territory to us or not?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: In this connection everything will be settled when actual demarcation is done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is there any proposal under consideration that the transfer of Berubari will be amended?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: No amendment. Government are carrying the sanction of Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of any instance of intrusion by Pakistan into our part of Berubari in support of their claim?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It has not come to our notice so far.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know what would be the position. Some reports have also appeared to that effect in the papers. What would be the position in case it becomes difficult or impossible for both the sides to agree on this line of demarcation? There are some reports which have appeared that at these three meetings which have been held, it has not been possible even to agree on the elementary way of defining the demarcation. What would be the position?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Actually, the precise line of demarcation have been agreed upon by both sides. Only expediting the demarcation work is being held up because of Pakistan's action.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I request that Q. No. 64, relating to 'People's Car' may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

People's Car

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*64. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Asar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 20th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the question of manufacture of people's car in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not, yet, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know why Government have taken such a long time to come to a decision on the people's car, especially when they have so much material or data or information or samples at their disposal from all countries of the world?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am really extremely sorry that too much delay has taken place in this matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the reasons why this delay has taken place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are soon going to take a decision, and I hope that within the next four to six weeks a firm decision will be taken.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the reasons for this delay?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the reasons for the delay. The hon. Minister seems to say that there has been enormous delay, and he regrets it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This project had to be examined from various angles, and it has therefore taken a little more time. But I hope that the House will bear with us, and we shall try to come to a decision very soon, perhaps within four to six weeks from now.

Shri Tyagi: Have the present manufacturers of car in India made any representation to Government to the effect that if this car comes into the market, they will lose their business?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not in those terms; but the Federation, as well as the automobile manufacturers, as the House is fully aware, have been protesting against this project for a long time. But we have taken all matters into consideration, and as the House knows, Government have decided that the car project will be considered, if at all, in the public sector, that is, the project for the manufacture of a small car.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it the combination of the vested interests, which has prevented this idea being fulfilled at a a very early stage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not quite that. But there have been protests from these quarters. We have examinated the project from all angles, and we hope that a decision will be taken very soon on this project.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister has visited foreign countries, and visited automobile factories there. Even a physically tiny country like Poland is producing a complete car, but ours is a gigantic country and we are not able to produce even a small and cheap car. May I know the reasons for the delay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall only say that I am fully confident that a small car will be manufactured in this country in the public sector during the Third Five Year Plan....

Shri Joachim Alva: Small and cheap car.

Shri Manubhai Shah: .....we shall try to see that the decision is expedited. There is no reason to believe that this country can do without a small car of this size. The hon. Member is right in his surmise that a

country like ours does need a people's car of this size.

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know where this plant is going to be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the location is concerned, I had occasion to refer to this last time. As soon as the decision is made to accept the particular model and the terms of the collaborator, then we shall soon decide on the Report of the Pande Committee, which of the four locations recommended by the Pande Committee will be more suitable.

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government have approached the Government of India saying that this project should be located in Rajasthan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically every Government has written to us that it should be located in its State.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know the reasons why the decision has been delayed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The resources question is there. The foreign exchange question is there. Then, the technical feasibility of the car is there. Then there are all sorts of representations from different interests in this country. All these have combined to make the project a slow-moving one.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is a report in the papers during this week that the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. have brought out a specimen. Will the so-called experts of the committees which have been going into this question so many times and so often—and their reports do not seem to come to fruition—take into consideration this model produced by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Pande Committee, as the House knows—because I had had mentioned the broad points of the Report in the House—had examined this model of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. also, and after that, they have made their recommendation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the makes of the car which are under the current consideration of the committee? May I also know the total expenditure that has been incurred on this committee since its inception?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first preference of the committee has been for the French model 'Dauphine' manufactured by Renault Corporation, which is a Government undertaking in France. As far as the estimates etc. are concerned, I would request the House to bear with us for a little while more, and full details can be placed before the House when the decision is taken.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know the expenditure incurred on the committee also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The expenditure incurred in connnection with the committee's work is of an insignificant character. Except for meetings of the committee members here and there, there has been no other significant expenditure; I do not think that that would be a very important portion, when the size of the project is considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Defence Ministry also has been consulted, and their opinion sought on this question of the 'People's car'?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, we are consulting all the Ministries concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I request that Question No. 73 standing in the name of Shri P. C. Borooah may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

*73. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1 on the 20th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision with regard to the enhacement of the rate of contribution to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) when it will be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time, it was stated that a decision would be taken by the end of the year 1961. May I know the reasons for the delay in the decision to enforce it?

Shri Nanda: This decision has to be taken also with reference to similar demands or requests in respect of other industries as well; and the whole matter is under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: With regard to the other industries, a technical committee was appointed, and the technical committee recommended that in the case of certain industries, there was a case for immediately raising the rate of provident fund contribution from 6¼ per cent to 8-1|3 per cent. May I know why no decision has been taken?

Shri Nanda: I agree that a decision should be taken soon, and I believe that in will be taken soon.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Cotton

*62. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortage of cotton this year in India;

(b) if so, its approximate extent;

(c) whether the shortage has in any way affected or is likely to affect textile production and consequential fall in its exports; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortage in cotton is estimated to be 10 to 12 lakh bales this year.

(c) and (d). There has been no shortfall in production of cloth so far. However, if the anticipated shortage of cotton is not made good in time, there could be adverse repercussions on production and exports of cloth. In view of this Government are trying to import cotton to meet the deficit to the extent possible so that the required production of cloth is maintained.

Export of Iron ore to Japan

*66. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 439 on the 24th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the sale of iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills by State Trading Corporation have been finalised;

(b) if so, the grades of iron ore and the quantity and rates contracted and the period agreed to; and

(c) the total quantity of iron ore expected to be contracted for export during 1961-63 country-wise;

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving different grades of iron ore negotiated for sale to the Japanese Steel Mills is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Ap-

pendix I, annexure No. 12]. It will not be in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose further details.

(c) A statement giving the actual exports of iron ore to different countries during the financial of 1961-62 is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13] A slight increase in the total exports is anticipated for 1962-63, the pattern of exports broadly remaining the same.

Sino-Nepal Boundary Treaty

*75. **Shri Agadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 212 on the 24th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the maps attached to the Sino-Nepal Boundary Treaty regarding tri-Junctions of Nepal, India and Tibet have been studied;

(b) if so, the comments of the Government of India thereon; and

(c) the action taken?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government of India have no reason to believe that the two tri-junctions with which they are concerned have in any way been erroneously depicted. The Treaty as well as the alignment shown on the maps attached to it broadly follow the traditional high water-shed boundary with minor mutual adjustments.

(c) No action on the part of Government is considered necessary.

Houses on Hire-purchase

*78. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to build houses in Delhi for allotment on hire-purchase system is under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, brief details thereof, including its financial implications;

(c) the progress made in connection therewith; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and implemented?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Watches

*80. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which watches have been manufactured in the public and the private sectors in the year 1961; and

(b) how far the imports of watches and their spare parts had been reduced in that year as compared to the preceding year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The construction of the factory buildings for the Watch factory in Bangalore which commenced on the 27th August 1961, is expected to be completed by November 1962. All the machinery required for the watch factory has been ordered and is expected to be received by the end of September 1962.

The first batch of 52 trainees selected by the Japanese experts were sent to Japan in July 1961 and most of them will be returning to Bangalore after completion of their training by July|August 1962. The second batch of 50 trainees will be sent to Japan for training after the return of the first batch.

The first stage of actual manufacture of components etc. with 54 per cent indigenous content is expected to commence in January 1963. The indigenous content will go upto 85 per cent to 90 per cent in the fourth stage of production which is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1966.

To impart training to Indian technicians, assembly of watches from imported movements commenced from July 1961. Assembling of the first batch of about 15,000 watches will be completed by the end of March 1962. 11,465 watches consisting of 1,870 Ladies' (Sujata) 4815 Gents' (Citizen) and 4780 Gents (Janata) have been assembled till about the middle of February 1962.

The second unit at Bombay in the private sector has started assembling watches. Their actual output will be known after a few months of working.

Imports are being allowed under a restricted import policy.

Manufacture of Cloth, Paper and Rayon

87. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government propose to manufacture the following during the Third Five Year Plan;

(i) cloth from bamboo;

(ii) paper from jute sticks; and

(iii) rayon from bamboo?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (i) No, Sir.

(ii) and (iii). Recently a scheme for the production of paper from Jute stick has been approved. Several schemes for the production of Rayon pulp from bamboo have been approved. These are likely to go into production during the current plan period.

Indian Statistical Institute

88. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Centre has taken over Indian Statistical Institute and it will be shifted to Delhi?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir.

Indian Journalists asked to Quit Nepal

89. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reporter of the *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi was served with a notice to quit Nepal recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Nepal ordered Shri V. R. Mohinder of the *Hindustan Times* to leave Nepal, as his presence was considered by them to be undesirable for the present.

(b) The Government of India have considered it unnecessary to intervene on this occasion.

Arms recovered from Goan soldiers

90. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the arms recovered from the Portuguese Goan white soldiers in Goa bore marks of N.A.T.O.; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The arms recovered in Goa do not bear any NATO markings although it is understood that some of them are in use by NATO forces. Some of the ammunition boxes have NATO markings.

Marine Diesel Engines

91. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for setting up a plant for manufacturing marine diesel engines for ships is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Negotiations with foreign firms, who have shown interest in the manufacture of marine diesel engines in India are going on.

Minority Community in East Pakistan

92. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because the minority community in Pakistan did not enjoy security, there has been a continuous flow of that Community from East Pakistan into India; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India have taken in this connection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The migrant traffic to India is continuing in spite of the stringent policy adopted by us in respect of issue of Migration Certificates.

The Government of India are continuing to impress upon the Government of Pakistan that the rights of the minority community in Pakistan guaranteed under the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950, should be enforced effectively by the Government of Pakistan. The most recent occasion on which this was done was in correspondence between our Minister of Rehabilitation and his counterpart in Pakistan.

Kidnapping of Indian Security Guards

93. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian security guards both on the western and eastern frontiers have been kidnapped by Pakistani armed Police since the Lok Sabha met last;

(b) if so, their number together with the circumstances under which they were kidnapped; and

(c) the nature of steps taken to secure their release?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement giving brief details of the border incidents involving kidnapping of Indian security guards by Pakistani armed Police during the period December, 1961 to February, 1962 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

Relief to Goans

94. **Shri P. G. Deb**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give relief to Goans whose houses were destroyed by Portuguese recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs towards rehabilitation benefits for persons whose houses suffered damage during the recent action. Out of this amount, Rs. 75,000 have been earmarked for making *ex-gratia* grants of up to Rs. 300 to poor and needy persons for repairing their houses. The balance will be utilised for grant of loans. The maximum amount of the loan will be Rs. 10,000 per house. The loan will be repayable in ten equal yearly instalments and will bear interest at 4½ per annum.

Refusal of entry to Goan student in U.K.

95. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Goan citizen having Indian travel papers was refused entry in Britain; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Aires de Messias Braganca, a Goan student in the U.K., was granted an Indian passport by the Indian Embassy at Bonn on the 5th of January, 1962. When he returned to the U.K. by sea from Calais on the 21st of January, 1962, he was refused permission to enter and sent back to Calais the same day. He returned to the U.K. by air the next day, when he was again refused entry and held at the airport detention room pending deportation. It is understood that Shri Braganca, who earlier held a Portuguese passport, was asked to leave Britain. Further, when he was searched at the London airport, he was found in possession of a Portuguese passport in addition to his Indian passport.

As soon as the matter came to the notice of the Indian High Commission, it was taken up with appropriate British authorities and Shri Braganca was allowed entry on the 23rd of January.

Loss of Man-Power Due to Strikes

96. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a loss of man-power in 1961 due to strikes or black-outs in different industries; and

(b) if so, how it compares with 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Final figures showing man days lost in 1961 are not yet available. According to provisional figures 43·25 lakhs man days were lost in 1961 against 65.15 lakhs in 1960. The figures for 1961 are subject to revision.

Lockers from West Pakistan

97. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) how many lockers were brought from West Pakistan till January, 1962; and

(b) the steps taken to give them to the lawful owners?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Contents of 676 lockers and safe deposits have so far been transferred to India. A special Unit has been set up to distribute the valuables to their lawful owners. So far restoration has been effected in about 175 cases.

Entry Permits for Goa

98. { Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri Balraj Madhok: / Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conditions have been laid down for the issue of permits to non-Goans for entry into Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) how many permits have been issued so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Entry permits are granted to non-Goans if their visits are considered necessary, *e.g.* visiting relations, performing pilgrimages and maintenance or development of existing business interests.

(c) 987 upto the 9th of March, 1962.

Permanent Exhibition in Delhi

99. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent exhibition in the capital; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the work?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Exhibition Ground at New Delhi, where the Permanent Exhibition is to be organised, had been given on lease to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to hold the 2nd Indian Industries Fair. The Federation is expected to vacate the Ground by the 10th April, 1962. Preparations for setting up the Permanent Exhibition will be started shortly and it is hoped to inaugurate the Exhibition by the first week of October.

Replanning of D. I. Z. Area, Delhi

100. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 67 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for replanning of the D.I.Z. area, Delhi have since been finalized;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme; and

(c) what progress has been made so far in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing & Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). The proposals are still under consideration.

Awards to Public Sector Industrial Undertakings

101. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Industrial Undertakings in the public sector have been awarded distinctions this year;

(b) what was note worthy in their performance; and

(c) what was the value of output of each of these undertakings in the preceding year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a), (b) and (c). The Committee for Presidential Awards to the Public Sector Industries appointed by the Government of India evaluated the performance of individual companies and units having regard to:

(a) financial working;

(b) cordial labour relations; and

(c) special contribution made to the economy of the country through research, discovery of new process, design of machinery and equipment, etc.

Copies of Gazette Notifications issued in this regard are:

(i) Pr. C.28(1)|59 dated 7th April, 1961.

(ii) Pr. C.28(1)|59 dated 6th Jan., 1962.

(iii) Pr. C.28(1)|59 dated 26th Jan., 1962.

These Copies have been laid on the Table of the House. [*See Appendix* I, annexure No. 15].

A statement showing the value of output of each of the undertakings selected for award during the year 1960-61 is also laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

A copy of the recommendation of the Khandubhai Desai Committee is

also laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

National Research Institute for Woollen Industry in Rajasthan

102. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Research Institute for woollen industry is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is sought for the establishment of the Institute; and

(d) if so, from where it is forthcoming?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research met the representatives of the Woollen Industry on the 14th March 1962 to discuss the formation of a Cooperative Research Association of the Woollen Industry. These discussions are continuing. If necessary some assistance from foreign countries would be obtained. The Institute would be located in Rajasthan.

Area occupied by Chinese in Pak-occupied Kashmir

103. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the People's China has occupied large areas of territory in the Pakistani occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India have no information to corroborate recent news reports alleging Chinese intrusion into that part of Kashmir which is under the illegal occupation of Pakistan.

(b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir, having legally acceded to the Indian Union, forms part of Indian territory. It is obvious that the Government of India cannot recognize nor accept any variation of the traditional boundaries of Kashmir.

Junior Staff Councils in External Affairs Ministry

104. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure 18].

Junior Staff Councils

105. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils year wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (d): The information is being collected from the various offices under the

administrative control of this Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Junior Staff Councils

106. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

Junior Staff Councils

107. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) to (d): The Junior Staff Council in the Ministry was set up in 1954. The required information is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

Junior Staff Councils

108. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under the Planning Commission since the institution of these councils year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):

(a) 3 in 1956
14 in 1957
9 in 1958
7 in 1959
10 in 1960
10 in 1961

Total 53

(b) 38.

(c) 1.

(d) 14; particulars of the recommendations and the grounds on which they were rejected are given in the enclosed statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I annexture No. 19].

Junior Staff Councils

109. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of

the departments under his Ministry since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a)

1958	1959	1960	1961
61	87	—	32

(b) 172

(c) Nil

(d) 8. The recommendations were rejected as these were not admissible under the rules.

Junior Staff Councils

110. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the junior staff councils of the departments under his Ministry, since the institution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented.

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the Departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Setting up of 57 Transmitters

111. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1425-NN on the 6th December, 1961 and state the further progress made in completion of arrangements for the setting up of 57 transmitters?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As already stated in reply to Unstarred question No. 1425-NN on the 6th December, 1961, arrangements are in progress for the setting up of 56 transmitters (54 medium wave and two short wave) instead of 57 contemplated earlier. The progress made in their completion is given below:—

(i) *Selection of sites and buildings*

Of the 56 projects, 22 would be located at existing All India Radio sites. New locations have been finalised for all the other 34 cases, except at Amritsar and Coimbatore. Possession of sites/buildings has been taken by All India Radio at 22 centres. Action for acquisition is in progress for the rest.

(ii) *Construction of buildings*

Out of the 32 finalised locations, seven installations would be housed in existing buildings. Of the remaining 25, building construction is in progress at 18 centres. Arrangements are being made to take up the work at other places.

(iii) *Equipment*

The main transmitting equipment and masts for 37 installations have been either procured or are already available with All India Radio. Indents have been placed for the balance.

(iv) *Completion*

The projects are expected to be brought into service, progressively in the next two-year period.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

112. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed by Government to

suggest measures for ensuring normal and uninterrupted production in the Sindri fertilizer factory has been received and considered;

(b) if so, its broad recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) (a) to (c). The Report has been submitted to the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., who propose to discuss it at their next meeting. Government will thereafter examine the Report and the Board's recommendations.

Rourkela Fertilizer Project

113. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of the Rourkela Fertilizer Project is going on strictly according to the original schedule;

(b) if not, how far it is behind schedule; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Ammonia Plant of the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant which is being erected by M|s Friedrich Uhde of West Germany is about six months behind schedule and the Nitric Acid and Nitrolimestone plants which are being erected by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited are about 14 months behind schedule.

(c) The reasons for delay are:

(i) Poor performance of the Civil Engineering Contractors;

(ii) Delays in the import of components of Plant and Machinery; and

(iii) Failure of Indian suppliers and fabricators to deliver equipment in time.

The Ammonia Plant is expected to be commissioned by July 1962. As regards the other plants, half the capacity is expected to be commissioned by August|September 1962 and the rest by April 1963.

Gypsum from Pakistan

114. { Dr. Samantsinhar: / Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the cost of production of fertiliser at Sindri would go down after supply of gypsum from Pakistan;

(b) at what price the gypsum from Pakistan is purchased;

(c) what is the over-all mine head price of indigenous gypsum and that of Pakistan; and

(d) how many people would be unemployed in our gypsum areas due to this deal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Utilization of Pakistan Gypsum will not lead to any reduction in production cost.

(b) Rs. 33 per ton F.O.R. Wagh;

(c) The mine head price of indigenous Gypsum is approximately Rs. 7 per ton. Government have no information about the mine head price of Pakistan Gypsum;

(d) The purchase of Gypsum from Pakistan is intended to build up reserves at Sindri. This will not in any way affect the indigenous mining operations and nobody will be thrown out of employment on this account.

South Africa

115. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain countries are sponsoring a move to oust South Africa from U.N. for its policy of flouting the world opinion on the question of aparthied, and

(b) what will be the attitude of the Government of India towards such a move?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A draft Resolution moved in the 16th Session of the General Assembly drawing the attention of the Security Council to Article 6 of the Charter for an early discussion of the continued membership of the Republic of South Africa in the U.N. was withdrawn by the sponsors. The Government of India are not aware of any fresh move in this direction.

(b) The attitude of the Government of India can be decided on the basis of the terms of a resolution, if and when it is moved again in the U.N.

Invitation to President Ayub of Pakistan

116. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have invited President Ayub of Pakistan to visit India; and

(b) if so, what is the response?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir; the President of Pakistan has been invited to visit India.

(b) No formal reply has been received from the Government of Pakistan.

Quarters for Government Servants in Munirka

117. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about allotting the quarters built for Government servants in Munirka to Government employees;

(b) if so, by what time such allotment will be completed; and

(c) how many quarters are going to be allotted out of turn?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram are expected to be ready in lots from June, 1962. Allotments to Government servants will be made by the Directorate of Estates as and when the quarters are ready.

(c) The percentage of quarters to be allotted out of turn has not as yet been decided.

Production and Price of Tea

118. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea output in India has been substantially increased since December, 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what additional avenues, if any, have since been explored for the export of the increased output; and

(d) how this increased output has affected the prices of tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Production of tea in India during 1961 amounted to 771·0 million lbs. compared with 706 0 million lbs. in 1960.

(c) The question of promoting sales in foreign countries has been constantly engaging the attention of Government and the Tea Board. As a result of the measures taken there were significant increases in exports to Turkey, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Egypt, Iran and the U.S.A. Exports in 1961 compared to 1960 were higher by 22.4 million lbs. Internal consumption has also been rising steadily.

(d) Prices in 1961-62, although lower than those realised in the previous year, are by no means unreasonable in view of the bumper crop in India as also higher world production.

Surplus Tea

119. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had accumulated a huge surplus of North East India tea towards the end of 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether a section of the tea trade had suggested suspension of the export duty at least as an experimental measure for disposing of this surplus; and

(d) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Increased exports coupled with increased Internal consumption have absorbed almost all the teas produced in 1961.

(c) The industry has been periodically asking for reduction of all duties including export duty.

(d) The tax structure of tea industry is kept under constant review.

Export of tea to U.S.A.

120. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri N. M. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of Indian tea to U.S.A. declined during the year 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how do these export figures compare with the exports of Ceylon tea to U.S.A.; and

(d) what the main reasons are for the decline in the exports of Indian tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (Figures in thousand lbs.)

Year	India	Ceylon	
1960	18,955	40,860	
1961	23,025	38,588*	(upto November-only)

(d) Does not arise.

*Provisional.

कांगड़ा में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

१२१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब के कांगड़ा जिले में अखबारी कागज बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : मिल्स को वन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्य प्रारम्भिक काम करने के लिये एक विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग से एक नई कम्पनी खोलने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U. S. Q. No. 13, DATED 14TH NOVEMBER, 1960.

The Deputy Minister of Work, Housing and Supply (Shri A. K. Chanda): In answer to Unstarred question No. 13 asked by Shri Sarju Pandey, I had furnished a statement containing information regarding progress of slum clearance/improvement in U.P. This statement was based on the information then supplied by the Government of U.P. The State Government have since intimated that the information previously furnished by them was not accurate in certain respects. A revised statement prepared on the basis of the particulars since received from the State Government is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20].

11.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATEMENTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER OF NEPAL ALLEGING ANTI-NEPAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AS BEING DIRECTED FROM INDIA

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The statements of the Foreign Minister of Nepal alleging that the anti-Nepal Government activities by Nepali Congress in Nepal were being directed from within India by certain former Nepalese Government Ministers.".

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Foreign Minister of Nepal was reported during the month of January 1962 to have made several statements alleging that armed raids on Nepalese territory were organised and carried out by Nepalese from Indian territory. His allegations were investigated and found to be without any foundation. No armed Nepalese organisation exists in India, and no hostile expeditions have entered Nepal from India. Nor has Indian territory been used to train and organise squads of armed Nepalese for the purpose of carrying out subversive activities in Nepal. Every allegation made so far was investigated and no evidence in support has come to light.

The Government of India have therefore refuted the allegations and repudiated any suggestion of Indian interference in Nepal. Furthermore, they have drawn the attention of the Government of Nepal to the nature of the terrain and the many openings on the border, and also the fact that the movement of Nepalese across it is unrestricted. Even so, the Indian border authorities have been instructed to take all possible precautions to prevent the transit of armed persons, arms, ammunitions, explosives and other prohibited articles into Nepal. The Government of India are satisfied that the police are doing their best to carry out these instructions scrupulously.

The Government of India have assured the Government of Nepal that Nepalese in India found violating Indian laws would be dealt with according to those laws and that strict vigilance on the border will continue to be exercised with a view to preventing the smuggling of arms, ammunition, etc. into Nepal.

12 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. There are other hon. Members who tabled the Notice.

Shri Hem Barua: It stands in my name also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a statement made by the Nepalese Foreign Minister on March 14 at Kathmandu? Referring to the statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House on the 14th, the Nepalese Foreign Minister says:

> "..an admission for the first time that Nepalese anti-national elements have smuggled unlicensed arms and ammunition into Nepal . . ."

I just want to know from the Prime Minister how the Nepalese Foreign Minister could put an interpretation of this sort on the statement that was made by the Prime Minister here. I found that statement to be very specific. Would the Prime Minister take the trouble of clarifying our position, and as regards those arms and ammunitions that were displayed by the Foreign Ministry to a body of foreign correspondents at Kathmandu telling them that they do not belong to our country, that they were not smuggled from our country, that they might be the arms and ammunition that our country helps the Nepalese Army with?

[Shri Hem Barua]

There should be a specific statement on this or else we might be misunderstood; there is an attempt to create that impression all over the world.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question that has just been answered deals with this very matter. I do not know what the Nepalese Foreign Minister has said. There is some brief report in the press. I do not know what the exact words were.

It is obvious that what I said was rather the reverse of what the Nepalese Foreign Minister had said. I cannot say what particular arms and ammunition they have found. I do not know, unless they say something definite, because Indian arms and ammunition have been supplied to the Nepalese Army. It is possible that the local rebels might have got them from some of their outposts. All I can say is that we have taken adequate measures to prevent these arms and ammunition going across the border. I cannot guarantee against some odd thing going across. It is a long border. There is free transit on the border. But nothing substantial can possibly go across because of the steps that we have taken.

Shri Hem Barua: Would the Prime Minister take the trouble of telling the Nepalese Foreign Minister that his interpretation of the statement is absolutely wrong?

Mr. Speaker: The proceedings of the House are open to the public.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

India-China Correspondence and Annual Report of Indian Statistical Institute

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Chinese Government's note dated the 3rd December, 1961, regarding renewal of 1954 Agreement between India and China on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India.

(ii) Government of India's reply dated the 15th December, 1961.

(iii) Government of India's protest to the Chinese Government dated the 25th January, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(iv) Chinese Government's protest dated the 24th January, 1962, regarding violation of their space.

(v) Government of India's reply dated the 22nd February, 1962.

(vi) Government of India's reply dated the 26th February, 1962, in reply to Chinese Government's note of 30th November, 1961, regarding violation of Indian territory.

(vii) Government of India's protest dated the 9th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(viii) Government of India's protest dated the 10th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space by Chinese aircraft.

(ix) Chinese Government's protest dated the 4th January, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(x) Government of India's reply dated the 10th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space by Chinese aircraft.

(xi) Chinese Government's note dated the 26th February, 1962.

(xii) Government of India's reply dated the 13th March, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3515/62].

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3516/62].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of the Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) First Statement, Fifteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III, Fourteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

(iii) Supplementary Statement, No. X, Thirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

(iv) Supplementary Statement, No. XI, Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 24].

(v) Supplementary Statement, No. XIV, Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

(vi) Supplementary Statement, No. XIX, Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

(vii) Supplementary Statement, No. XIX, Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27].

(viii) Supplementary Statement, No. XXVI, Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28].

REPORTS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT; AND ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT REGARDING HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power-driven Pumps, Air Compressor and Fans and Blowers for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3525/62].

(b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3526/62].

(c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3527/62].

(d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3528/62].

(e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary and Transport Vehicles, Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3529/62].

(f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers) for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3530/62].

(g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3531/62].

(h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3532/62].

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industry for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3533/62].

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

(j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3534/62].

(k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3535/62].

(l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous metals and alloys for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3536/62].

(m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather, Leather-goods and Pickers Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3537/62].

(n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3538/62].

(o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3539/62].

(p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3540/62].

(q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3541/62].

(r) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Soaps and Paints for the year 1960-61. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3542/62].

(s) Report of the Development Council for Machine-building Industry. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3543/62].

(2) a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Handicrafts Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3544/62].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumkonam): I beg to present the Fortieth Report o the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1959-60, and Audit Report, 1961.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFIETH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Small Scale Industries—Part I (Organisation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries).

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following two Members have resigned their seats in the Lok Sabha:

(1) Shri Jhulan Sinha with effect from the 14th March, 1962, and

(2) Shri Chandra Shankar with effect from the 16th March, 1962.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 19th March, 1962, will consist of:

(1) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address;

(2) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1961-62;

(3) Consideration and passing of—

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1962;

The Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill, 1962;

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of special importance) Amendment Bill, 1962.

(4) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1961-62;

(5) Consideration and passing of—

The Finance Bill, 1962;

The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1962;

The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1961;

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha; and

The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

As Members are already aware, general discusion on the General Budget will commence on Tuesday, the 20th March, after Question Hour and will be followed by discussion and voting of the Demands on Account (General).

MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Sushila Nayar and seconded by Swami Ramananda Tirtha on the 15th March, 1962, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1962' ".

and the amendments moved thereon.

Of the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this discussion, 5 hours and 5 minutes remain. Why not reserve the reply of the hon. Prime Minister for next Monday and then dispose of the other part of the discussion today?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Today there is non-official business also.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We may sit one hour extra today.

Mr. Speaker: We thought of completing it today, but there is non-official business also. Let us carry on this discussion till 3-30 p.m. today and then reserve the hon. Prime Minister's reply for Monday.

Some Hon. Members: How could it be?

Mr. Speaker: Let us carry on with this till 4 p.m. and then have the non-official business for 2½ hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The 10 hours allotted include the time to be taken for the reply also.

Mr. Speaker: We have five more hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will have to have 3½ or 4 hours today for this.

Mr. Speaker: Let us carry on with this till 3 p.m. Then one hour remains for the reply of the hon. Minister. Even if we devote the whole day for this, we can conclude it only at 5 p.m. On Fridays, there is non-official business for 2½ hours. Let us begin it at 3 p.m. today, leaving one hour for the hon. Prime Minister to reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): How could it be?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It should be 1½ or 2 hours then.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is some mistake. Even if we discuss this till 3 p.m., two hours will still remain. If we continue this till 4 p.m., then one hour will be left for reply on Monday. Then the House can go on with non-official business till 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: How is my arithmetic wrong? We have five more hours for the discussion, leaving out ten minutes this side or that side. We are now at 12-10, say 12. Let us go on with this till 3 p.m. The hon. Prime Minister may take one hour for reply. We will have one more hour for the discussion on Monday. What is the harm? We will start at about 12-15 on Monday. We shall carry on till 1-30 or 2-30 and close it then.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In that case the Minister concerned and the whole House will not have an opportunity to go for lunch.

Mr. Speaker: I will call upon the hon. Prime Minister after lunch that day for reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is your final decision, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Yesterday I was referring to Amendment No. 54 which reads:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret that the Address does not take note of the serious allegations that have been made regarding malpractices and corruption in the elections nor does it promise any enquiry into such allegations as for instance the non-despatch of thousands of postal ballot papers in some parliamentary constituencies such as in Madurai District."

Many Members have addressed themselves to several malpractices, but here in this amendment the demand is that an enquiry be made into certain allegations which are specified in the amendment.

As the House is aware, postal ballot papers are supplied to persons employed on election duty. There are four parliamentary constituencies in Madurai District and 20 Assembly constituencies. I understand that those who were appointed as election officers were sent two application forms along with the appointment order. These application forms were duly filled and sent to the returning officers to the Assembly constituencies and also to the returning officer to the parliamentary constituencies. I understand the ballot papers were received so far as the Assembly constituencies were concerned, but the postal ballot papers were not received in the case of the four parliamentary constituencies. This is what the returning officer has written to these people who applied for the postal ballot papers: "The number and the name of the polling station to which the applicant has been appointed has not been noted". It is signed "For Collector and Returning Officer". I find that Application Form No. 12 does not contain any of the items which are required by the returning officer himself. Whereas

all the Assembly returning officers sent the postal ballot papers, the particular returning officer for the four parliamentary constituencies did not care to send the postal ballot papers. So, there appears to be two standards. If the Election Commission has given any directive in the matter, it must have been identical both in the case of the returning officers for the Assembly constituencies and the parliamentary constituencies. I understand that in the neighbouring district of Ramnad, where the Collector himself is the returning officer, he followed the procedure of sending the postal ballot papers. This created agitation in the minds of the people and the three contesting condidates from the Madurai parliamentary constieuency immediately wrote letters and sent telegrams to the Election Commission. I do not know what has happened subsequently, but the fact remains that many of those who were on election duty were denied this privilege of casting their vote through the postal ballot.

I would also like to refer to what the hon. Mover of the Motion of Thanks had to say about postal ballots. She was pleased to say that postal ballots have revealed that most of the Government employees did not cast their votes in favour of the ruling party. I am only citing this to show that there is a suspicion in the minds of the people that something must have gone wrong which deprived these people of the right of casting their votes. My only submission is that there is a special case for an enquiry to be instituted in the case of the four parliamentary constituencies in Maudrai District.

There were also other circumstances. The other day one of the Members said that certain election offences must be made cognizable. I myself witnessed two cases where persons were distributing money to the electors. The person was apprehended and he was taken to the police station, but nothing more could be done because it was not a cognizable offence. This happened in the Usilampatti and Tirumangalam constituencies in Madurai District. After all, all candidates may not come forward with election petitions. This need not be taken as an allegation by a person or persons who did not come out successful in the election. These allegations must be gone into so that there will not be repetition of such things.

12.16 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Another matter to which I would like to refer is the question of the ballot boxes. We were told that all the ballot papers were to be put in one box as that would save the number of ballot boxes to be used both for the Assembly and parliamentary constituencies, but experience has shown that in each booth three to four ballot boxes had to be filled. These boxes were not big enough to take in all the 1,000 or 1,500 ballot papers. So, my suggestion is that bigger ballot boxes may be made use of for the next elections.

Members also made reference to two ballot papers being given to the electors and the confusion resulting thereby. I remember to have read in the newspapers that when two ballot papers were given to the Prime Minister, he did not know whether he should cast his vote in the same ballot box. If such confusion was possible in the case of the Prime Minister himself, I do not know what the fate will be of an ordinary illiterate voter. In many cases both the ballot papers were given to them simultaneously, and we found among the invalid votes ballot papers without any marking at all.

The year 1962 is significant because this is the year when the Delimitation Commission will be set up, and I hope the Commission will not give room for any suspicion about the way the new constituencies are delimited. I would venture to make a suggestion that in areas where the Assem-

[Shri Tangamani]

bly constituencies are becoming unwieldly, more than five Assembly constituencies may not be included for constituting a parliamentary constituency.

In amendment No. 50 there is reference to the unhelpful treatment of Indian visiting foreign countries and also Indian nationals staying in foreign countries at the hands of our Embassy and High Commission officials. I had occasion to refer to the treatment which some of our Indian nationals are receiving in Ceylon, and also to what happened to a visiting Indian national like me. On this matter I wrote a detailed letter to the hon. Prime Minister himself. The matter may be looked into. I can only say that the High Commissioner's office in Colombo reminds me of the High Commissioner's Office in London during the years 1930-37. It is not enough to Indianise the officials, but it is also necessary to nationalise these officials in other words, to make them more conscious of being Indians when they are serving as officials in other countries.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, first and foremost I would take this opportunity of thanking the President for his very kind Address to both Houses of Parliament. As a citizen of this country, I would also like to take this opportunity of congratulating all of us, the 43 crores of Indians, for the peaceful way in which the Third General Elections have been conducted. We have proved to the world that India is a country that believes in democracy although, I will admit, in some of the States where the ruling party has not done too well they have not taken the defeat gracefully as they might have. But, I shall deal with that a little further on.

Our country has taken tremendous strides in the last 10 or 15 years and there is no dout that, as a nation, we have grown, and we have developed up to a point. We have tried to solve the unemployment problems also to a point. But today, I would like once more to reiterate a couple of problems that I have raised on the floor of this House over the last ten years just to prove that if we had taken those points into consideration, perhaps, our Five Year Plans would have been far more successful.

Some of the problems that are confronting us and which have been taken up in the National Integration Conference, for instance, the question of equal treatment to all people, to all States—the fact that a citizen of a State or region should, at no stage, feel neglected require further thought. Some of these factors have been ignored; and, as a result of that, the country has had to pay the price in the shape of retarded progress.

The question of location of industries, likewise, has not been done properly, the industries in many cases being situated to suit the personal considerations of certain ministers, or important politicians.

Another point which I wish to deal with once again is the question of family planning. I think I was one of the few members who on this floor, four years ago, raised the question of population control. We tried to elevate it from the hush-hush role of conversation to the forum of this August House. I feel that the question of controlling India's population now is no longer of the hush-hush nature. It is becoming such a serious problem that unless the 70 year old generation which is at present ruling our country takes stock of the situation, I am pretty certain that my generation is doomed to compulsory sterlisation at some stage or the other. I shall illustrate to you how.

Our Five Year Plan has produced facts and figures about the increase in population. And, I am pretty certain that the people at large are not fully conversant with the amount or rate of population growth that is like-

ly to take place in the next 15 years in India. If you study the figures here, you will see that 15 years from today, India's increase alone would be equal to the present population of the United States of America. One hundred and eighty-seven million people will be the increase alone in India's population.

Now, no matter how ambitious our Plans may be, it cannot be forgotten that if we cannot stop this rapid increase, this phenomenal explosive increase, we are perpetually doomed to poverty. No matter how ambitious our Plans may be, they can never take care of this tremendous increase. I would, therefore, request that we should now have a separate Ministry for family planning, a ministry that will treat this population increase on a war-time footing, a ministry which will use the visual media, including television, movies, and the newspapers to see that the nation is made conscious of this fact.

It is not enough that a man has adequate means to sustain a family of more than 3 people. In a country like ours it is now becoming morally wrong to have large families. Every citizen must be made to feel that every additional child that he has beyond the optimum 3 is taking away the bread and butter, the chances of jobs, hospital space, school space etc. from some other people who have a from some other people who have a family of less than 3 and less fortunately placed in life. We now take a family of 3 as the optimum figure. I hope that if we can work on that formula and if we can make the nation conscious of this fact, particularly morally conscious of this fact that the families have to be limited, I am quite sure that our Five Year Plans would become great successes.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Boys do not matter; it is really the girls who create this situation.

Shri Karni Singhji: I am talking about the nation; the nation consists of both boys and girls.

Now, I shall deal with just a few things which, in my opinion, have been unfair on the part of the State Governments or the Central Government and which has resulted, in many places, in the defeat of Congressmen, a defeat which the State Governments or the ruling party have not taken too graciously. Since I am far more conversant with the State of Rajasthan, I shall confine myself and my observations to the circumstances which are best known to me in that State.

In the Rajasthan Government, as you might have known, we have regionalism to a great extent, where it has become a disease; for the last 10 years, I have been voicing that feeling. No matter how just and fair the demand of an area may be, it is completely and totally overlooked because the Ministers come from a different part of the State. And, in a democracy, if that sort of situation goes on for too long, there is no doubt that the masses, in whose hands the destiny of the country rests, will, at some stage or other, be prepared to throw the party out of power.

I wish to raise a few points here which I have been hammering away for the last 10 years. The first is the question of giving water, in certain belts of Rajasthan where we have brackish water Lunkaransara for example. This comes under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I think. The hon. Minister is also here now. I have raised this question for the last 10 years in the Lok Sabha that people have to go 20 miles in 120 degrees heat to get water for drinking because the water there is brackish and no human being can consume it.

An Hon. Member: It is not the portfolio of the Irrigation Minister.

Shri Karni Singhji: Thirty miles away from this region the Rajasthan canal is coming and we have been asking the Government that this water should be pumped and lifted

[Shri Karni Singhji]

up and supplied for drinking purposes on humanitarian grounds. I am very grateful to the hon. Union Minister for Irrigation and Power that when we went to him he paid us some heed and we had some sort of a lukewarm assurance that drinking water will be given. But the other day I had an occasion to visit the exhibition of the Rajasthan Government; and I questioned the organisers. They did not know as to how that drinking water is going to come or whether there were any such plans. When I visited those brackish water areas where the people are absolutely in frustrated mood because of this water problem, they told me that the Government is not even aware of these trying conditions under which they live. I assured them that the Government was aware; but it apparently did not care about it. If we talk about socialism and a socialist pattern of society, I am quite sure that it is incumbent upon us to see that people in this part of the country are at least given drinking water, while people in other parts of the same country live in comfort.

Another point that I will raise, about which I think we have had an unfair deal, is with regard to agricultural universities. There is mention in the President's Address about new agricultural colleges and universities. Perhaps, the House is aware that in the northern parts of Rajasthan State, known as Ganganagar district, 3 canal systems already exist with perennial irrigation. And yet, the Rajasthan University for Agriculture has been taken away to Udaipur, 500 miles away, where hardly any irrigation work worth naming exists. We raised a protest but who cared? But, then, the masses in the elections made the government in power sit up. If the Chief Minister or any other Minister comes from a particular part of the State, does it mean that he can locate a university just anywhere he likes?

I would like the House to take stock of the situation, not for this election, because it is over, but for the future because, if we want to build a democracy on healthy foundations, then, let us make sure that every part of the State, every part of this vast country of ours is given equal treatment.

Another point is about the location of the Wool Institute. This three crore scheme has been located at a place where there are few sheep, and those too which give good wool, are fewer. This place is at least 200 miles away from an area where the best wool is supplied. Bikaner is supposed to be the biggest mandi in northern India with 50,000 bales being pressed annually; and, yet, because a certain Minister comes from another part of Rajasthan, this Rs. 3 crore scheme is taken away from us.

Then let us take the question of a third university for Rajasthan. We are very happy that we have a university at Jaipur and the second one is coming up at Jodhpur which we most heartily support. It is the duty of every citizen to support the right claims of the other citizens in this country. The third university according to the Press is now going to go to Udaipur again. I cannot understand why. There are bigger cities in Rajasthan which have the first claim, like Bikaner and Ajmer. I am beginning to wonder whether it is not all so planned out that certain people may make sure that they get elected over and over again. Then there is one more question which we have raised on the floor of this House. I raised it with the Union Minister of Defence and now as a last recourse we have gone to the Prime Minister and that is the question of the situation of an artillery range. For some strange reasons the Rajasthan Government is so adamant that this artillery range should be situated only ten miles away from Bikaner city and between this large growing city and the Rajasthan canal. We have made a great deal of efforts to convince the Government

that this range should be shifted into the desert, far away from the growing cities like Bikaner because no matter how hard we may try, a stage will come when some sort of nuclear weapons will have to be tested and we do not want that they should be tested ten miles away from us. I only hope that the Union Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister and the State Government will find a new site away in the desert and not between the Rajasthan canal and the large growing mandi town of Bikaner. As you know, the western districts of Rajasthan are arid and I am quite sure that Mr. Dey who has been elected from this area now realises the peculiar problems of this area. I feel that in our next plans this area will be given special consideration, particular as far as water is concerned, because in the same country you cannot allow desert conditions to continue while other parts of the country are green.

There is one more question and that is about the High Court Bench. As you may know, the first High Court in Rajasthan was constituted at Bikaner and yet ten years after integration we do not have even a bench of the High Court. I hope that I will be able to pursuade not only the Government of India but the State Government also to locate a bench in Bikaner because the largest number of criminal cases come from Ganganagar which is in North of Bikaner... (*Interruptions.*)

I shall now speak very very briefly of this tremendous amount of wailing that is taking place in the Press about the land slides in the election and how Congress failed in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. (*Interruptions.*) For the ten years that I have been in this House I have had the honour to represent the masses of my country. It so happens that I had no choice over the fact that I happen to be the son of a Maharaja. Whatever that may be, I have a primary responsibility to the poor man and as will be borne out by all of you that during the last ten years not on a single occasion have I spoken about any ruler or prince or Maharaja or vested classes because I do not believe in it. I believe that India is a free country in which every citizen has equal rights to stand up and represent the people. Personally I am a believer in the socialist philosophy and therefore, I want to see my country prosperous, and I want to see that young men like me from every walk of life come and represent the people and try to serve their country. We are not ashamed of our services but I would like to say something about what we see in the papers. In this morning's papers; it reads as follows:—

> "Mr. Sukhadia said that internal dissensions, the entry of the Maharaja and the Maharani of Jaipur into the election campaign and the 'false' promises made by the Swatantra Party and the Jana Sangh caused the defeat of the Congress."

I think he is absolutely wrong because the reason why the Congress lost a number of seats and its prestige in Rajasthan—I think the same thing applies in Madhya Pradesh also—is due to its bad administration, and due to the fact that in the name of democracy they forgot the people. If you forget the people and continue to give them unfair treatment, you cannot get away with it in a free country. It is therefore important that if the Congress wants to be returned to power in Rajasthan it should put its house in order, stop the internal quarrels and think of the poor man. At the present moment, the poor man takes the second or third priority, the most important priority going to the Minister himself. Therefore, if they want to throw mud at other people and if they want to prove that any single Maharaja or Maharani can win the elections, I think it is showing up their own weakness. I as a citizen of this country feel hurt if anybody says that in a democracy any Maharaja or Maharani can turn the tables. Therefore, I would appeal to the Congress

[Shri Karni Singhji]

who are my friends and some of whom I respect, that they should start thinking of everybody as citizens of this vast country and not as Maharajas or Maharanis. We have had enough of them. This is a free country now where everybody is equal and every man has equal rights. If we are going to proceed with this assumption that a single Maharaja or Maharani will be able to turn the tables in this country, I would like to know what is going to happen in the next elections if all of them threw their weight in? I know that there is a certain voice being raised that the former rulers, for whatever reasons, should be disenfranchised because of their privy purses or for other reasons, because this fact may be treated as an office of profit. To me this seems to be a disgraceful state of affairs that in a free country anybody should be treated like that, particularly when for the last three general elections this fact was not treated as a bar. I would like to make this appeal here. I am quite sure that if you disenfranchise the rulers because of their privy purses, there will be many amongst the young men who will have the guts to stand up and reach the people of this country and represent them fearlessly in Parliamen t and State Legislatures and I am quite certain that if you disenfranchise, then the next Government will not be formed by the Congress. However, if the Congress made the correct approach—it is possible—I am quite sure that even the most reactionary of the former rulers would be able to come and shake hands with them. If the young men among them come and stood for Lok Sabha and for the State assemblies, it is the greatest education in democracy that you can give to these boys and girls. But if you shut the doors to them, you are going to shut the doors of democracy; you will prove that your faith in democracy is skin deep and that you are paying only lip service to democracy. Therefore, I would like that, when we meet next time for the new Parliament, we will not start throwing mut at each other because of our birth, but try to look at each other as citizens of one vast country who are dedicated to the development of our land and of our country men. That task of service does not belong to only one party; it belongs to all of us, the 43 crores of Indian citizens.

Shri Tyagi: Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes. As is the case with many of my friends on this side and on the other side, we are coming fresh from elections and we have had the latest contact with the masses and as my hon. friend said just now we have got quite a few of the reactions and also ideas about the manner in which our people are living and how they react to the Government. There are quite a few points on which the Government can rightly take pride of achievement. I need not narrate them. The fact of Goa coming into India and the whole of India unanimously welcoming the people of Goa and embracing them is a historical achievement. Likewise the policy of our Government has succeeded in winning back Pondicherry, Karaikal, and Mahe as well. This is proof of the fact that our diplomacy functions well although it is being criticised by many friends and the public too. They say: why do we not fight and take the arms against China? There are so many slogans. It is a good symptom and people are interested. They are patriots and I do not complain against it. But it must be realised that a peaceful policy succeeds better ultimately. That is one achievement which my party as also the Parliament can rightly be proud of.

There are other achievements in the industrial and other fields. I need not narrate them; it would look as if one is praising one's own self if I do it. Whatever our party has done, it was put before the electorate, not only by the party but by our opponents also, who put before the public the criticisms, and the verdict of the electorate is

that they approved what the Government has done. Therefore, the President deserves our thanks for his address and, of course, through the President, the Government deserves our thanks.

There are certain reactions which I would like to bring on record and which I had in mind. Unfortunately, in the mind of the people, there is something lacking, and you might best feel it, because you have been in the thick of the fight for freedom. The sense of patriotism is fast vanishing in the masses. That is what I feel. The social values in my opinion are important, and the whole progress of a country and the prosperity of the country depend upon the emphasis on social values in society. I am sorry to remark that during these few years of freedom—I am looking back in a spirit of introspection—we have been feeling that we have perhaps failed in emphasising these social values in the country. After all, society is only a sort of a texture of relationship on an altruistic basis between individuals. That thing is now vanishing. People are fast becoming selfish; God knows for what reasons. I find that friendship and affection in society are fast becoming contractual or legal. Perhaps we have given too much emphasis for law, and our social values have gone down during this period. Previously, our relationships were mostly sacramental. Now, the relationship has become contractual or legal. Therefore, everybody depends for things on the written word and not on the spoken word. They depend on contracts and other things, as if the law given by the State is the supreme sanction. That should not be so. In fact, law should not occupy such a high place as it does in India today on account of too much of litigation. It must be the moral law or moral values that must be given some impetus.

That is one of the points that I have felt, and perhaps I do not exactly know how to cure this situation, because, if society becomes atomic, we shall really lose everything, for the whole sense of patriotism comes to us only when we feel that we are one race. We went into the elections and found that the country was divided into caste, creeds and religions and it is a pity that most of the parties in the election, the politicians, have not kept to their word which they gave at the conference for national integration. In spite of what they said at the conference and because it was not kept up, the election had a very bad impact on the people. Immediately, when the politicians went into the elections, into the masses, they stood divided and all those old feuds revived. It seems to me that voting was done and the campaign was conducted and appeals made on the basis of religion, caste, creed, etc. That is a bad phase of life. So, I think some steps have to be taken to educate the masses in this regard.

I do not know whether it is the failure on the part of the Education Ministry or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or some other Ministry. Or, it may be the result of certain developmental conditions, the processes of development—industrial and otherwise—because some materialistic outlook might have come in. Therefore, this failure may be the result of that progress we are making in the economic field. But whatever the reason, it is a matter which should not be allowed to go neglected for long and we must take good care to see that this integration is achieved.

There is news in the press and certain other information to the effect that in the South there is an open party which is still trying to divide the country and go out of India and form a small independent country. That effort is still going on. Then there are the Nagas, and such other groups. Perhaps, the biggest mistake we made was to appoint the Linguistic Commission or the States Reorganisation Commission, etc. with a view to find out how the States should be divided. Or, perhaps too much of power has been given to the State

[Shri Tyagi]

Governments. I think integration will come if we act boldly and build up faith in democracy and Parliament which people have. But, factually, the people transfer their anger and sense of resentment to the Government, because, between themselves, in a democracy, the individuals eschew their right of being angry with one another or finding fault with one another. They come to the State and the State must be just and do the needful If the individual rights of the people are deprived, it is for the State to redress the wrong. So, redressing is a thing which the individuals eschew and for which they come to the State, which has to redress.

Therefore, the State is expected not to go after popularity. The Government must not cater or act for public popularity, because they are mostly to do some kind of unpleasant things and they must be bold enough to do them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): They are most popular.

Shri Tyagi: They will be more popular if they are just. At the same time, they should be strong. If they go in for popularity, they will lose everything. I think something has to be done in this regard. I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and I feel that perhaps we committed a mistake by giving too much power to the State Governments. More powers must be taken by the Centre, and the time has come when the people should see, purely from the sense of patriotism, whether the integration of the country could be achieved by disintegrating the power. Integration can come when the power is also integrated to some extent. I can understand the villagers enjoying some power in the local administration, and some other local administrations enjoying some power and getting all their needs. But the political power, the real power of administration, should not be totally transferred to the State Governments.

Now, I do not blame the Opposition Party. I must include my party also in what I am going to say now. It is a pity that in India—I classify all the parties together—the politicians are behaving like the bulls in a China shop. They have come to perpetuate themselves as a tribe of parasites, living on people's money. This is what the politicians have come to. The politicians, on account of their mutual feuds and fights and quarrels, have forgotten the public or are tending to forget the public and the people's interest altogether; because their first concern is quarrel. For instance, enmity is the purest relationship in the world, because there is nothing adulterated in enmity. Enmity is pure; it may be good or bad. As regards purity, enmity is a pure thing. There can be no other relationship purer than enmity, in the sense that there is no admixture or adulteration in it. Friendship has got so many motives mixed with it, but enmity has none. It is perhaps on account of enmity that people have made progress, because, on account of the fear of the enemy, they have just made progress and vigilance came. Likewise, enmity occupies the best of our minds. It is a psychological fact, and that is the reason why when there are group rivalries in any party or between parties, politicians are more given to their rivalries rather than to their sense of public service. And that is the result why people are fast getting self-conscious, and the general interests are forgotten. This tendency is visible today, and I must say that our Government has failed to check it.

There must be some steps taken. I think the best step which occurs to me as a layman is that we must take more powers in the Centre. Let not the States be so autonomous as they are, because, now the tendency,

on account of the autonomy, is that everybody wants to create a State. Every little section of the people wants to create a State for itself. There are such demands for separate States coming up every time. If after the Constitution had been passed, we had put an end to this and said that the Constitution is a thing which will not be amended, no such demands for States would have come. But we had a States Reorganisation Commission and thereby provoked people to demand more States. Every small district may become a State, which will lead to chaotic conditions. Therefore, I suggest that some powers must be taken from the States by the Centre. For instance, one power which is very important is education and also administrative services. Let all the administrative services of the whole country be integrated into one and controlled by the Centre. let officers be lent to the State Governments, so that the politicians here or there might not interfere with the administrative machinery.

Factually speaking, the biggest wrong which has been done is that the whole Government machinery, the bureaucracy as we used to call it, has been upset because the number of Ministers is increasing like mushrooms. The Ministers do not trust their subordinates and their secretaries. If the official machinery is not trusted by the Minister, the administration must go to dogs. It is always the pride of an officer that he is serving a national cause. That pride of the Secretary, Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary must be maintained at all costs. It is for the politicians, particularly the Minister, to see that his officers enjoy a sense of pride and honesty, so that they can serve the people. It is not the Ministers or the politicians, but it is the Government servants ultimately who render help to the people. Therefore, their morale must be maintained at all costs. The great harm that has been done during these 14 years in India is that the public servant is fast losing his morale, whether it is in the police or any other department. That is why all types of corruptions and other things are coming in. Although I have not made any concrete suggestion, that is my feeling when I move with the masses. People have all types of complaints and they are not being redressed, because the politicians are not free to look into the conditions of the masses: they are busy with their own rivalries.

The next point is about extravagance. I will deal with this at length at the time of the budget. There is too much of extravagance and control on expenditure is slackened That is my feeling for some years past. I can give thousand and one examples. One instance, which is really ridiculous is this. In the last session, we found that some tubewells were constructed all round Delhi because the sub-soil water-level was high and they wanted to decrease it. The wells were about 12 to 15 feet high on all roads and we objected to them. But nobody listened then. Now I find that they are being demolished and another roof is being put on them. Such types of schemes are sanctioned and later on they are changed.

There are to many other examples of wastefulness. Wastefulness can best be statistically proved if the House cares to see the number of Central Government employees. It is increasing like mushrooms. Any office, once opened, goes on expanding. It is a pity that there is no control over the number of Government employees and officers.

Railways are simmering with discontent. All our economic development depends on the facilities of transport. There are quite a few cement factories which have stopped working altogether because they cannot have coal in time. For years we have been shouting in this House that some arrangement must be made for wagons. Instead of 20 or 30 wagons, only 2 or 3 are being

[Shri Tyagi]

sent. This rationing of wagons is being done. Why was it not done in advance? Most of the industries are suffering because coal is not available and this condition has not been cured in the least. I have been censured on that account when I faced the electorate. Government should take care to see that such important matters are not neglected. After all these affect the very potential of our wealth.

Then, we are heaping loans upon loans and our trade balances are falling. These are matters which are alarming indeed and I would suggest that for the purpose of having a stiffer control over expenditure, if the House agrees and the Ministry also agrees, they might again revive that Standing Finance Committee, so that Members may sit and sanction scheme. Otherwise, schemes are getting sanctioned speedily without due consideration. I will discuss this at length when the Budget comes up. Now something must be done to have a control over expenditure. My friend, Shri Phagat is here. He has had good experience and I am glad he has done well. But when important scheme come, he sleeps. That is the difficulty.

Consumption, of course is increasing. Another important point is that that our trade balances and our exports are falling in the sense that they are not up to the mark. I was surprised to see in the papers that a major part of the sanctioned allotment for import of machinery in the private sector for five years has already been practically finished. That is what the papers report; I do not know the exact figures. But import licences have been issued so liberally during these days mostly to the capitalists, who have already got big factories, etc. that the allotment prescribed for five years for import of machinery in the private sector has been practically exhausted, if not totally finished. This is a bad state of affairs. There must be some stiffer control on these matters.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को मैंने काफी अच्छी तरीके से पढ़ने की कोशिश की। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस से मुझे कोई प्रेरणा नहीं मिली। मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस में बहुत जगहों पर कुछ आंकड़े दिखा कर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की गई है कि देश में काफी तरक्की हुई है। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं जो कि मानते हैं कि देश की तरक्की हुई है और मैं किसी राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से या आलोचक के दृष्टिकोण से उसे नहीं देखता हूं। लेकिन जहां पर यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में काफी तरक्की हुई है वहां यह भी देखा गया है कि एक तरफ आजादी के बाद जो लखपती था वह करोड़पती हुआ और जो करोड़पती था वह अरबपती हो गया; जो एक कारखाने का मालिक था वह १४ करखानों का मालिक हो गया। दूसरी तरफ गरीब गरीबतर हुआ, चीज़ों की कीमतें इतनी बढ़ गईं कि पहले जिस की खरीदने की ताकत १०० रुपये की थी उस की खरीदने की ताकत ६० रुपये की रह गई।

12.59 hrs.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao *in the Chair*].

मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि पिछले जाड़े के दिनों में कानपुर शहर में, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के शहरों में लगभग ८०० या ९०० आदमी इस वजह से मर गये कि उन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं थे या ओढ़ने के लिए कम्बल नहीं थे। इस के बाद भी यहां अनेकों बातें कही जाती हैं कि हमारे देश में इतनी तरक्की हुई। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पास एक डाकुमेंट है जिस में कानपुर शहर के सिविल सर्जन ने बतलाया हुआ है कि कानपुर शहर में ७१ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनका पेशा अपना खून

बेचना है। उन से पूछा गया कि वह कहां-कहां के आदमी हैं। इतना वक्त तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है कि वह लिस्ट मैं आप के सामने रख सकूं, लेकिन ७१ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि गोंडा जिले से, बाराबंकी जिले से आये हैं या नैनीताल जिले से आये हैं और दूसरी-दूसरी जगहों से आये हैं। उन का काम केवल इतना है कि अपना खून बेचें। सन् १९५८ से १९६१ तक बराबर उन्होंने अपना खून बेचा। इस सम्बन्ध में सिविल सर्जन के जो रिमार्क्स हैं वे मैं आप की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं। वे कहते हैं :

"Almost all of these are professional blood-donors and move from place to place in the country to donate blood. Once bled, no further blood is collected from the donor before 9 weeks. A few on the list are rickshaw-pullers and they present themselves for blood donation off and on when they are hard of cash."

13 hrs.

यह कितनी दुखदायक चीज है कि एक आदमी दिन भर या रात भर रिक्शा चलावे और जब इतने पर भी उसका खर्च न चले तो उसको अपना खून बेचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़े। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि सन् १९५८ से सन् १९६१ तक इन ७१ बदनसीब आदमियों ने कितना खून बेचा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों ने २,७०० बोतलें खून बेचा जो कि हर बोतल ४०० सी० सी० की होती है। और इस हिसाब से इन आदमियों ने १० लाख सी० सी० खून बेचा। इस डाकूमेंट पर परमानन्द जादव साहब सिविल सरजन के हस्ताक्षर हैं जो कि उन्होंने पत्रकारों के सामने पेश किया था।

इस अवस्था में जब कहा जाता है कि देश की तरक्की हो रही है और उसके समर्थन में आंकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं, तो मुझे एक लतीफा याद आता है। एक पी० डबल्यू० डी० के ओवरसियर साहब थे। उन्होंने अपनी चालीस साल की नौकरी में लम्बाई, चौड़ाई, और गोलाई को नाप कर औसत निकालना सीखा था। एक बार वह अपनी बीवी और बच्चे के साथ जा रहे थे। रास्ते में दरिया था। लोगों ने कहा कि दरिया गहरा है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं औसत निकाले लेता हूं। उन्होंने देखा उनके बच्चे ऊंचाई ३ फीट ८ इंच थी, बीवी की ऊंचाई ५ फीट थी और उनकी अपनी ५ फीट ८ इंच थी। उन्ह ने सब का औसत निकाल लिया। इसके बाद उन्होंने दरिया की गहराई का औसत निकाला जो कि तीन फीट आया। तब उन्होंने देखा कि दरिया का औसत उन लोगों की ऊंचाई से औसत से कम था। इसलिए उन्होंने पहले अपने बच्चे को कहा कि तुम पार जाओ जब वह डूबने लगा तो उसने चिल्लाकर कहा कि मुझे बचाओ। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम कैसे डूब सकते हो, तुम्हारी ऊंचाई तो दरिया के औसत से ज्यादा है। लेकिन बच्चा डूब गया। इसके बाद उन्होंने अपनी बीवी से कहा कि तुम्हारी ऊंचाई तो पांच फीट है तुम दरिया के औसत से दो फीट ऊपर रहोगी। तुम पार जा सकती हो। जब बीवी डूबने लगी तो वह चिल्लायी कि मैं डूब रही हूं। तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम तो मजे से नहा रही हो। तुम कैसे डूब सकती हो। मैंने चालीस साल तक औसत निकाला है। तुम नहीं डूब सकती। लेकिन बीवी डूब गयी। जब उनकी बीवी और बच्चा दोनों डूब गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि औसतन ज्यों का त्यों कुनबा डूबा क्यों।

जब हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी भाषण देते हैं तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि गेहूं की बाली झूम रही है। लेकिन जब हम बाहर जाते हैं तो वही एक सेर १४ छटांक और एक सेर १२ छटांक का गेहूं मिलता है। कहा जाता है कि गेहूं देश में बहुत हुआ है और अमरीका भी हम को गेहूं दे रहा है। वह पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है और उस से कह रहा है कि तुम

हथियार चलाओ और हम को गेहूं दे रहा है और कह रहा है कि गेहूं खाओ । तो मैं अपने देश के कर्णधारों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब इतना गेहूं हम पैदा कर रहे हैं और बाहर से भी आ रहा है तो यह कठिनाई जनता के सामने क्यों है । यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । आज इलेक्शन का जमाना नहीं है । अगर आज हम आंकड़े बता कर लोगों से कहें कि गल्ले की कोई कमी नहीं है तो क्या इस से उन का काम चल सकता है । अगर देश में गल्ले की हालत अच्छी हो तो क्यों इन ७१ लोगों को अपना खून बेचना पड़े । मैं आप के सामने कलकत्ता के प्रेसीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट का जजमेंट रखना चाहता हूं । एक आदमी अपने दोस्त के साथ खून देने गया । मगर डाक्टर ने उस का खून लेने से इन्कार कर दिया यह कह कर कि तुम एनीमिक हो गए हो । इस पर वह झगड़ पड़ा । उस ने कहा ।

"I have grown anaemic, but I can have food only if I donate my blood."

आप जानते हैं कि यह इसी कारण हो रहा है कि देश में बेकारी बढती जा रही है । इस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये । अगर आप इस जजमेंट को पढ़ने की कोशिश करें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह किस तरह बेकारी की वजह से हो रहा है ।

मैं आशा करता था कि राष्ट्रपति जी अपने अभिभाषण में कहेंगे कि ५० करोड़ या ६० करोड़ रुपया अनएम्पलायमेंट डोल्स के रूप में लोगों को दिया जायगा ताकि बेकार लोगों की कठिनाई कुछ कम हो सके । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है उस को रोकने के लिए अनएम्पलायमेंट डोल देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

दूसरा सवाल हमारे सामने इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन का है । यह सही है कि देश में इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है । लेकिन इस के साथ ही वरकर की रियल वेजेज भी प्रोटेक्ट हुई हैं या नहीं इस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है । जब इस बारे में सवाल किया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि इस समय देश के सामने आर्थिक संकट ह हम नहीं चाहते कि तन्खाह बढाने की डिमांड इस समय पेश की जाये । मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि देश के प्रोडक्शन में किसी तरह से रुकावट आवे । लेकिन अगर चीजों के दाम बराबर बढ़ते चले जायेंगे तो मजबूरन यह सवाल सामने आयेगा । अगर आप प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड कर सकें तो कोई कर्मचारी अपने भत्ते या तनख्वाह को बढ़ाने की मांग नहीं करेगा । सन् १९६० में जो कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई उसमें कर्मचारियों को कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा । १७ हजार की तो नौकरी ही चली गयी । फिर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और दूसरे मंत्रियों के बीच में पड़ने से उन की नौकरियां फिर मिल गयीं । लेकिन जो आंकड़े रिजर्व बैंक ने कीमतों के बारे में दिये हैं उन को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । वे इस प्रकार हैं :

Consumer price index of working class during July, 1960 was 126; August 126; September 125; October 125; November 124; December 124; January, 1961 123; February 124; March 124; April 124; May 124; June 125; July 127; August 128; September 128; October 128; November 128; December 128.

इन आंकड़ों से यह साबित होता है कि अगर सन् १९४९ की वेज को १०० माना जाये तो चीजों के दाम ११५ प्वाइंट से ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं और पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आप को कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना चाहिये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों सरकार पे कमीशन की इस सिफारिश पर अमल नहीं करती जबकि उस ने कहा था कि पे कमीशन का फैसला तो पंच का फैसला है । जब जुलाई में हड़ताल

होने जा रही थी तो नन्दा जी ने आश्वासन दिया था । उस आश्वासन को पूरा करना चाहिये । आज मैं रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़े आप के सामने रख रहा हूं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई को देखते हुए कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया जाये ।

उस के बाद एक सवाल आता है हमारे सामने कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का । मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत से उद्योगों में यह कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन अच्छी तरह चल रहा है । लेकिन जो भोपाल में हो रहा है वह आप के सामने है । मुझे वहां बुलाया गया था और मैं वहां गया था । एक छोटी सी बात थी । वहां पर एक आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की यूनियन है और जिस प्रकार यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ने च्यांगकाई शेक को मान रखा है इसी तरह से मध्य-प्रदेश की सरकार ने, खास कर वहां के श्रम मंत्री श्री द्रविड़ साहब ने, इस यूनियन को मान रखा है । उन्होंने कहा कि वह उस को मानेंगे चाहे उस के पीछे एक भी आदमी न हो । हाल की हड़ताल ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि उस यूनियन के पीछे कोई फोलोइंग नहीं है और खैर उस के पीछे फालोइंग हो या न हो लेकिन जब हड़ताल हो गयी तो उस यूनियन के साथ पैक्ट किया गया जिस को लोग प्रो-कम्युनिस्ट कहते हैं । लेकिन इन बेकारों को राजनीति से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था वे तो केवल ट्रेनीज बन कर आए थे । उन में न कोई कम्युनिस्ट था, न प्रजासमाजवादी था, और न उन का किसी और राजनीतिक पार्टी से कोई सम्बन्ध था । न उन में से कोई जनसंघी था । उन का राजनीति से कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं था । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन को अगर ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मैशिनरी नहीं मिलेगी तो उस का आउटलेट क्या होगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं अपने श्रम मंत्री महोदय से और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से जिन्होंने वहां हस्तक्षेप किया और जिन के पैगाम से हड़ताल वापस हुई कि वे द्रविड़ साहब के

प्रेस्टीज को अपने सामने न रखें । बल्कि मेरा तो निवेदन है कि जितने भी राष्ट्रीय उद्योग हैं और जो मरकजी हुकूमत चलाती है, उन को स्टेटों के नीचे से निकाल कर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सीधे अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये ताकि उन में राज्यों की राजनीति का असर न पड़े । चाहे वह हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल हो या हमारे स्टील प्लांट हों, उन सब राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथ में रखना चाहिये और उन पर राज्यों का असर नहीं पड़ने देना चाहिये । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से देखा जाये ।

जहां तक कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का सवाल है, उस को सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने मान लिया है और रेलवे मंत्रालय ने भी मान लिया है । यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि हड़ताल हो । हमें अपनी तीसरी योजना को कामयाब बनाना है तो हमें हड़ताल नहीं होने देना चाहिये । और मैं जानता हूं कि तीसरी योजना की कामयाबी पर ही हमारे बच्चों की मुस्कराहट निर्भर करती है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि वह कामयाब हो । मैं नहीं चाहता कि देश को किसी भी हालत में ठेस पहुंचे । आज जबकि चीन का आक्रमण हमारे सामने है, और पाकिस्तान बार-बार तरह-तरह की बातें हमारे सामने करता है, और जब विदेशों की कुदृष्टि हमारी ओर लगी हुई है तो हम को अपनी उन्नति में किसी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं पड़ने देना चाहिए ।

मैंने देखा कि गोआ की आज़ादी के बाद कुछ देशों ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की अर्थी को जलाया और हमारे राजदूतों के मकानों पर पत्थर बरसाए । मुझे अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि वे देश कौन हैं जो अपने दाहिने हाथ से पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम हथियार चलाओ और अपने बाएं हाथ से हम को गेहूं दे रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि गेहूं खाओ । ऐसे देश आज इस बात में

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इंटरेस्टेड हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय उद्योग तरक्की न करें ।

भोपाल की हड़ताल को खत्म करने से पहले मैंने उन बच्चों से कहा कि तुम यह सोचो कि ये प्लेसेज आफ पिलग्रिमेज हैं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जब मैं भोपाल आता हूं और जब हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल को देखता हूं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक प्लेस आफ पिलग्रिमेज है । लेकिन इन तीर्थ स्थानों पर आप ने जो रिटायर्ड पंडे बिठा रखे हैं वे आखिर क्या करें उन की वजह से सारी परेशानी है हम लोगों को । मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि बार-बार हड़ताल क्यों हो रही है । केवल बच्चों को दोष देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जांच होनी चाहिये ।

गोआ की आजादी पर मैं बधाई देता हूं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को और मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं उन शहीदों के प्रति जिन्होंने अपनी शहादत के बल पर गोआ को हासिल किया । गोआ की जीत के बाद उन देशों को भी कुछ नसीहत मिलेगी जोकि हमारे देश पर आक्रमण करने की सोचते हैं । उन को बार-बार सोचना होगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा देश नहीं है कि जो भी चाहे उस पर हमला कर दे ।

सभापति महोदय, नेशनल इंटेगरेशन के बारे में हम बहुत बातें करते हैं लेकिन इस चुनाव में मैंने अजीब चीजें देखीं । मैं ने देखा कि हमारी मुसलमान बहनों को कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने यह कह कर जलसे में बुलाया कि मिलाद शरीफ होने वाला है । उस में १५ मिनट जिक्र रसूल हुआ और उस के बाद वहां पर कांग्रेस और वोट का जिक्र हुआ । मैंने मौलाना हिफजुर रहमान से जो कि जमीयत-उल-उलमाये हिन्द की कान्फ्रेंस करने गये थे कहा कि मजहब को कम से कम एलेक्शन में न घसीटा जाये तो अच्छा हो ।

मेरे जनसंघी भाई मुझे चुनाव में हराने के लिए सीता माता को लाये । उन्होंने मेरे लिए कहा कि मैं ने सीता माता का अपमान किया है । लेकिन मैंने अपने जनसंघी भाइयों को एक ही चीज कही कि यह कानपुर शहर श्रद्धेय गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का शहर है । भूतकाल में भी यह गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का शहर रहा है, अभी भी है और आगे भी यह उन्हीं का शहर रहने वाला है । कानपुर शहर को कभी भी नाथू राम गोडसे का शहर नहीं बनने दिया जायगा । हम ने देखा कि कानपुर के चुनाव में जनसंघी उम्मीदवारों की जमानतें जब्त तक हो गईं ।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें । उन का समय समाप्त हो चला है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट और ले सकते हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं चाहूंगा कि २५ मार्च, सन् १९६२ को जो कि श्री गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी के नाम पर कमोमरेशन स्टाम्प डे मनाया जा रहा है, उसे नेशनल इंटेगरेशन डे के रूप में मनाया जाये । इस अवसर पर डा० सुब्बरायन कानपुर तशरीफ ले जा रहे हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के हरदिल अजीज नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी इस मौके पर कानपुर पधारें । यह उचित ही होगा कि २५ मार्च, सन् १९६२ का दिन श्री गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी की याद में जिन्होंने कि अपना सारा जीवन साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए लगा दिया था और जिन्हें ने हिन्दु मुस्लिम एकता की बलिवेदी पर अपने

ग्राण न्योछावर कर दिये, नेशनल इंटैगरेशन डे के रूप में पुकारा जाय । सही मायनों में नेशनल इंटैगरेशन की तरफ बढ़ कर ही हम इस देश से साम्प्रदायिकता का जनाजा निकाल सकते हैं ।

बहुत संक्षेप में दो, एक छोटी चीजें कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि लैदर, न्यूजपेपर्स और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते भी वेज बोर्डस बनाये जायें । लैदर और न्यूजपेपर्स के ग्रलावा दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज जिनमें कि ग्राप समझते हों कि वेज बोर्डस बनाने की जरुरत हैं उन के वास्ते भी वेज बोर्डस बनाये जायें । वेज बोर्डस ग्रगर न बनाये जायें तो या तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने से रोके जायें या फिर कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया जाय ।

ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि मूल्यों में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होते रहने ग्रौर उसके हिसाब से मंहगाई भत्ता न मिलने के कारण मजदूरों में बड़ी बेचैनी फैलती है क्योंकि उनको भारी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है ग्रौर उसके फलस्वरूप इंडस्ट्रीज में हड़तालें होती हैं । ग्रौर ग्राज भी हो रही हैं मुझे ग्रफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जहां कोई बड़ा सरमायादार ग्रा जाता है वहां पर हड़ताल का फैसला नहीं होता है । हमारे कानपुर शहर में जे० के० रेयस् का श्री पदमपत सिहानिया का कारखाना है वहां पर करीब ४७ दिन से हड़ताल चल रही है लेकिन लेबर मशीनरी वहां पर हिलती नहीं है । सुना गया है कि श्री सिहानिया ने इस चुनाव में काफी मोटी रकम उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी को दे दी है । मेरा तो कहना है कि ग्रगर प्रान्तीय सरकार नहीं हिल सकती है तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही हिले ग्रौर कोई फैसला करवाये ताकि जो ४५ या ४७ दिन से कारखाने में हड़ताल चल रही है वह खत्म हो ।

एजुकेशन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि ६ वर्ष से ११ वर्ष के लड़कों को फ्री तालीम दी जायगी । लेकिन क्या ग्राप ने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि वह तालीम दी क्या जा रही है । सही मायनों में वह तालीम नहीं है । सरकार ग्रौर उसके मंत्री महोदय ग्रपने भाषणों में जब तक कहते रहते हैं कि ग्राज के इस प्रजातांत्रिक युग में यह जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं ग्रागे चल इन में से देश के प्रधान मंत्री बनने वाले हैं । लेकिन मैं ग्रापको बतलाऊं कि पांचवीं जमात पास करने के बाद जब बच्चा छठी जमात में जाता है तो उसका नाम कट जाता है क्योंकि छठी में किताबों की फेहरिस्त जो दी जाती है वह किताबें २२ रुपये की ग्राती हैं ग्रौर गरीबी के कारण वह ग्रागे पढ़ने से वंचित रह जाता है । ग्रब ग्राप ही सोच सकते हैं कि जब ऐसी हालत हो तो हमें इन बच्चों में से देश का प्रधान मंत्री कहां मिल सकेगा? ग्रब ऐसे बच्चों को तो हम ग्रागे चल कर जूतों पर पालिश करते या होटलों में झूटे बर्त्तन साफ करते देखेंगे । सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये ग्रौर ग्रावश्यक सुधार तत्काल करना चाहिए ।

ग्रन्त में मैं यही कहूंगा कि हम निरन्तर प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ते रहें । हम देखें कि हमारे में कम्पलीसेंसी की भावना पैदा न होने पाये । देश में तरक्की हुई है ग्रौर मैं भगवान् से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि देश ग्रौर ग्रधिक तरक्की करे । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री देश को ग्रागे ले जाने के लिए शतायु हों ग्रौर हम लोगों की ग्रायु ले कर भी शतायु हों ।

ग्राज देश में जो राइट रिऐक्शनरी फोर्सेज बढ़ती जा रही हैं उनका हमें डट कर मुकाबला करना है ग्रौर उसके लिए एक नेशनल प्लेटफार्म होना चाहिए । यह प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें जोकि हमें सामन्तवादी युग में ले जाना चाहती हैं उनको खत्म किया जाय । बस ग्रौर ग्रधिक न कहते हुए मैं ग्राशा करूंगा कि सरकार मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देगी ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself fully with the deep debt of gratitude that we felt when the President addressed us on the 12th March. The very first sentence that he uttered leaves a note of sorrow in our hearts because in that sentence he says:

> "This is the last occasion that I shall be addressing you in this Parliament."

The President, Sir, has brought to the exalted office of the President of India a very wonderful light; he has graced that office with humility and dignity, with efficiency and firmness and wise counsel and even though he may not wish to remain in that office any longer, according to the wish he has expressed, I hope that his wise counsel will always be available to India to profit by it and his health will permit him to do so for many years to come. The President, Sir, has mentioned many things in his Address and I would like to refer to a few of them. He has quite rightly stressed the need for agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of any economy. Self-sufficiency in food must be there if any economy is to march forward and he has rightly stated that we have made all efforts to produce this food in our country so that we become self-sufficient. But the cultivation of food is intimately connected with irrigation and power. Without water we cannot have irrigation, and without power we cannot have the tube-wells that we need for deep irrigation purposes. It is a matter for congratulation that work on the Farraka Barrage has commenced. This will, to a certain extent, revive the rivers in Bengal. I speak of Bengal because I know the conditions obtaining there. When Durgapur and Bokaro go into production we will have power not only for industry but for deep tube-wells which Bengal needs so badly because Bengal, Sir, is a State where the population is thick, unemployment is acute and the need for intensive cultivation is very keenly felt.

Then the President goes on to say:

> "The augmented target for coal production of 97 million tons in the Third Plan calls for plans of development in this industry."

The augmentation of coal production is a matter which is intimately connected with the prosperity of any country because the more coal we produce, the more our industries will prosper. Therefore, to get the full benefit of this augmented production, communications must be developed and improved because so far communication has been standing in the way of full utilisation of this production. So, I would point out that the development of roads and other means of transport form a vital part in the utilisation of coal production. Not only has the coal to be transported by road, it should also be transported by the sea route so that our ships may carry them, thus reviving a vital lifeline for India, and the shipping trade can also flourish through the carriage of goods, thus strengthening our Merchant Navy.

Here I want to point out to the Government that Bengal will not have any part of the money the Finance Commission has recommended for road development, though road development is vital for Bengal. Unless the ports of Calcutta and Haldia are developed, we cannot get the full benefits from world trade. The development of the ports of Calcutta and Haldia will mean prosperity not only to Bengal but to the whole of India. So, I would submit that the development of roads and communication from the coal fields to the ports of Bengal is a vital necessity. The railways, roads and in fact every kind of transport must be pressed into service so that we can get the full benefits from the utilisation of the augmented coal production that we are thinking of.

The President has been pleased to say that we have made great strides in our health programmes. It is certainly so. We have made spectacular progress in the control of malaria. We have controlled many other diseases or are on the way of doing so. But there is much left to be done about the control of tuberculosis. I am glad that in Bengal for the first time with the help of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association a chest clinic for children the only one of its kind in India, has been put up with central aid of Rs. 70,000. The running expenses are to be met from the sale of the seals and from generous public donations which, I hope, will be very generous. If children from the age of 1 to 10 are going to be reviewed and tested for TB and all the modern drugs are employed so that they can be saved and if a follow-up programme up to the age of 20 can be had, two out of every three children of the age of 1 to 10 that suffer from this disease can become absolutely healthy and be useful citizens of India in future.

With this I should like to mention that the devastation by cancer should also be of great concern with the Government. New methods and drugs for detection and treatment of cancer should be made available even though we may need foreign experts to do it. The new methods have shown that if cancer is detected earlier and if the newest drugs are employed, it can result in the most spectacular cures. In the past one thought that cancer was an incurable disease but now it appears from the new drugs and new methods of detection that have come out from American that it can be cured. So, it should really receive the consideration of the Government whether in the cancer Institute of Calcutta, Bombay and Kanpur and all over the country we cannot utilise these methods of cancer control and any funds needed for this should be made available.

The elections have been an eye-opener. The verdict has been for the ruling Party. The Congress has certainly influenced the masses. The mass of the people think that the policy of the Congress is to be supported. It is a matter of pride that they have done so in free and fair elections where there has been nothing wrong. It has been a matter of great pride to the whole world that a population as vast as that of India has gone to the polls, that the elections have been so peaceful and orderly and that the people have cast their votes in the ballot boxes where they thought fit.

In this connection I would like to say that some remarks have been made in this House that there has been communalism and communal voting. The minorities, it has been said, have voted for minorities; certain castes have voted for certain castes. I can say that this is not true of the whole of India and certainly not true of Bengal because the minorities in Bengal, the Muslims, have voted where they thought best, whether it was a Muslim candidate or a Hindu candidate or a Christian candidate, as it should be in the secular State of India. They have every right to vote where they think fit. This question of communalism has not come up in Bengal nor has it been a bar to any of the election ballots as has been tried to have been made out. I agree that if this outlook is sought to be brought out today, this is the worst thing that we can do in India because after all it is the basis of the secular State of India that all people in India have the same right and enjoy the same privileges under the Constitution of India.

I would also like to mention one other point. I hope that the Centre will come to the aid of the States, and West Bengal if it faces any difficulty. I hope help of the Centre will be available because there are certain share of the taxes that West Bengal has been debarred from recommendations of the Finance Commission. One of the things for which Bengal is badly in need of money today is the enhancement of pay of teachers.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

Teachers are the people who are going to mould our nation. If enhancement of their pay is not to be done owing to lack of funds, it will be a very sad thing. Teachers need the greatest consideration from the Centre and from the States because it is here that we will really build future India nation. As the postal bailots have shown it is the educated, salaried and poor middle classes that have disagreed to a certain extent with the price rise and the policy of the Government. This should be an indication to us because it is the salaried person, the educated, lower middle class, who are feeling the pinch of the rising prices. The hon. Finance Minister has answered a question on this score only yesterday. It was my question and it was a case of the living index increasing by 10 points over 115. The Government had agreed with the recommendation of the Pay Commission that it would consider an increase in the dearness allowance should that increase remain over a period of more than one year. That increase has remained static. This 10 point increase has been there for over one year and the hon. Finance Minister was good enough to say in his yesterday's answer that the question whether an increase in the dearness allowance should be allowed and, if so, at what rate, was under the consideration of the Government. I hope the Government will certainly consider this favourably and that it will not need, as my hon. friend opposite seemed to think, hartals and so forth to bring this about because it is the policy of the Government to consider if an increase in the dearness allowance is needed. I earnetsly hope that Government as consider this and will find the wherewithal from the taxes that it levies. I am confident that it will certainly come about. The lower income group, Sir, the salaried classes who feel the increase in the prices of necessary commodities will, I hope, get this dearness allowance. This particularly applies, as the Pay Commission had recommended, to people who get a salary below Rs. 400 a month. That is the lower middle class which feels any rise in the price of the necessities of life that it uses. I draw the attention of the Government to this and hope that they will consider this in their future policies.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Two minutes more, Sir, because I will not be here in the next Session.

The liberation of Goa has taken place and it has been a source of pride and gladness to all of us. Our Army and the hon. Defence Minister have done that which was unprecedented in the world. Today foreign power and foreign imperialism in India has come to an end. Goa has been liberated and those of us who have been in the Second Lok Sabha will always look back on this period with pride because it was during the tenure of this Parliament that Pondicherry was *de jure* and *de facto* transferred to India and Goa was liberated. The Third Lok Sabha will go forward with a feeling that they have got a clean slate to work on. They will have the song of the poet of Bengal in their hearts when they start their work.

रूपनिलय अतुलनीयं अमितवैभव रामम्
धरणीराज्ञी त्वम् वरेण्यम् मम जन्मभूमिनौमि

The next Parliament will also go ahead with absolute confidence that if there is any unlawful occupation in India, whether it be by Pakistan or by China, it will surely come to an end because we will know when to do it and how to do it. I think the world has also realised that when the time comes, inevitably it will be done.

The President by his very personality has made the inner meaning of our Constitution ring with the

ancient wisdom of India. Over all political concepts there is the concept of the welfare state which is the very background from which the ideal of peace can come to the world and any departure from this race of armaments that our Prime Minister is formulating in front of the world comes. This attitude of India will we hope influence the deliberations in Geneva. It is this background that India has always put forward. It is an ancient law, an *anushasan* from the *Mahabharata* in which lies the very seed and root of the welfare state.

न त्वहं काम राज्ये न स्वर्गं न पुनर्भवं
कामये दु:खतप्तानां प्राणिनामार्तिनाशनम् ।

That is the root and the seed of all welfare states and India has given this wisdom to the world. I hope that the next Parliament will bring this to complete fruition during the Third Five-Year Plan and carry India from strength to strength.

We are deeply grateful to the President for the Address he has given us and I associate myself with the Motion of Thanks wholeheartedly.

Shri Chubatoshi Jamir (Nominated —Naga Hills—Tuensang Area): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it my sacred duty to ventilate the feelings and aspirations of the people whom I represent in this House. Many a time our leaders have spoken at length about the importance of the emotional integration of the country as well as the danger of the disintegration of the country due to political rivalries, factions, provincialism, communalism, etc.

I, as a Naga and as a hill tribal of the Eastern Frontier of this great country would like to express how my people feel about the unity and the emotional integration of the people of India.

Very often, we, the hill tribals, especially the Nagas, have been blamed for their rebellious attitude or for their narrow-mindedness, as some people have said. But I would like to enlighten the hon. Members of this House in this respect. There are misunderstandings and the people are restive not only in Nagaland, whom I represent, but also in the hilly areas of Manipur, Assam, and, with the awakening of the social and political consciousness, the same thing may occur in NEFA as well.

Well, this may be partly due to the ignorance of my people and their inability to see beyond the four corners of their villages. But I would like to ask one thing: are my people alone to be blamed for all these things, do my people alone deserve to be condemned for their recalcitrant attitude? May I appeal to the hon. Members here to recast their thoughts dispassionately and reexamine how far my people are to be blamed for their rebellious attitude.

Many of our leaders feel that Christianity is responsible for the different outlook that has developed among the hill tribals, and they have started blaming the foreign missionaries. But is it a correct appreciation of the problem? Is it not one-sided and a biassed way of thinking on the part of those leaders? Centuries before the Europeans embraced Christianity, Christianity was in existence in India. It was even prior to the Islamic faith in India, and hence I feel that it is not foreign to the Indian soil.

Again, some people have blamed the British divide-and-rule policy as being responsible for isolating my people from the rest of the people and making them develop a different attitude and outlook from the rest of the people of India. But I must tell you that my people are grateful to the British administrators for having preserved our identity and culture. For as much as the Gujaratis or the Sikhs or the Bengalis want to preserve their identity and culture, so do my people also like to preserve our identity and develop

[Shri Chubatoshi Jamir]

our culture according to our own tradition.

Before I go to other subjects I would like to request the House to examine the attitude of the rest of the people of India towards the Eastern Frontier people in particular. I am shocked to find the utter ignorance of most of the educated people of Delhi about the topography of India and the racial components of Indian nationals. I will not mind if the people in the streets or in the bazars are ignorant of it, but I did not expect that the most privileged and most educated and advanced people would take me and my people for foreigners. This is a very unfortunate and unpleasant thing, and I feel that those people do not know that in India there are Mongoloids who are as much Indians as Aryans and Dravidians are. I think that Government should take definite steps to educate the people about the racial components of India, and this will be the most effective way of bringing about abiding emotional integration among the people.

I fully appreciate and agree that the welfare of a country depends upon the strength of the country, and there cannot be any strength if the country is divided. Without a real emotional integration of the people, a mere superficial unity will not last long. Once there is a real emotional integration of the country we shall be strong. But to achieve this emotional integration the attempt should not be only one-sided, it should be reciprocal.

On our part we have been trying our best to adopt all possible means for the emotional integration of the Frontier people with the rest of the people of India. For instance, we have been sending out students to different parts of the country, for college and university studies. We have also been sending batches of our people in the style of 'Bharat Darshan' to visit various places of the country. But I regret to say that the effect has so far not been so satisfactory, and our efforts for emotional integration have not borne fruit. The reason is that some of the students and many of the members in the Bharat Darshan team came back home disappointed with a feeling that they are not real Indians. For, wherever they went they were asked if they were Chinese or were from Thailand or from Burma. It clearly shows that the sense of oneness is wanting among us, and I feel that this is not conducive for a real emotional integration of the country. I therefore appeal to all hon. Members of this House and the good citizens of this country to make an effort to know the racial components of this great country without which a real emotional integration of the country cannot take place.

Now I wish to plead for my people. There may be some people who think that these recalcitrant people of the Frontier should be dealt with an iron hand and that the only solution is occupation of the Frontier by the Army. But if any one has such a notion, may I remind him that it is always more secure to guard your own house by your own son than by a hired chowkidar? As you know, once there is a solid emotional integration of the Frontier people with the rest of the people of India, the frontier of India will be safe as anything.

When we look around our neighbours very recently there was the army *coup d'etat* in Burma, and we do not know how far General Ne Win will be able to win the confidence of the Kachin and the Chin tribals. Though our best wishes are with him, the Kachin resurgents may continue and I will not be surprised if Namseng, the Kachin rebel leader who is supposed to be in China and who is believed to be raising an army for the liberation of the so-called 'oppressed' Kachins in Burma, comes

out openly and carries on guerilla war against the Burmese forces. Once such things take place the whole of the North-western border of Burma, especially Putao area bordering our Mishmi hills and Nagaland area, and the Chin hills bordering Mizo hills and Manipur which is also reported to be restive, are bound to be adversely affected. We should also remember that the people in the border are restless. Naturally, it is a big problem, big question to be looked into.

I would like to cite an instance. For the last so many months, our attention has been drawn to the Chinese aggression. Before the Chinese aggression, there was not much of development work either in N.E.F.A. or in Naga Land. Only when it was too late, our ruling Government has realised that development work should be carried on in the N.E.F.A. as well as in the border areas. I feel that our Government always act behind time. You should remember that the Chinese will not come from Tibet or from that side. They have to see the weakest point of the border. The Naga Land border with Burma is the weakest point where our forces are very inadequate and they are completely demoralised. The reason is, there are no communications. They have to depend upon air dropping which also has to depend on weather. Our forces in the border are completely under the mercy of nature. In case of any emergency, we cannot send reinforcements. Not only that, the people of that area are spending almost all their time in carrying loads of the army personnel and civilian officers. If the Government think that these people are also real citizens of India to share equal privileges, their conditions should be looked into and the improvement of these areas should also be taken up immediately. We have heard of the formation of the Border Roads Commission. Whether it is only paper work or not, we do not know. They have not taken up any construction of roads in our area. Therefore, may I draw the attention of the Government to see that the border roads between Burma and Naga Land are constructed at the earliest time.

Lastly, may I request hon. Members not to take the border peoples' problem lightly? Because, our entire security and the security of the country depends on the border. If the border problem is not solved, if the border people are not convinced that they are citizens of India, I am very much afraid that our forces will not be able to meet the danger that may come against our own country.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करती हूं और उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं। सबे से पहले मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की सरकार को बधाई देती हूं कि उसने गोवा को स्वतंत्र कराया। जिस तरह से उस ने गोवा में पुर्तगाली उपनिवेशवाद का अन्त किया वह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। १४ साल भारत सरकार इस कोशिश में रही कि किसी तरह से गोवा का जो मामला है वह शान्ति से हल हो जाये, परन्तु बहुत खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सालाजार ने इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। जहां तक हो सकता था भारत सरकार ने शान्ति से काम लेने की कोशिश की और मैं बड़ी खुशी से यह कह रही हूं कि आखिरकार भारत का वह हिस्सा गोवा आजाद हुआ। वहां के लोग बहुत सुखी हैं और उनकी गर्दन पर जो ५०० सालों की गुलामी का जुआ था वह अब नहीं है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि जब वहां पर सामान्य हालत हो जायेगी तो वहां भी हमारे यहां की तरह जनतन्त्र फले और फूलेगा। वहां के लोग भी हमारी ही तरह अनुभव करेंगे कि वहां पर जनतन्त्र फल और फल रहा है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने भारत की जिस उन्नति की रूपरेखा का जिक्र अपने भाषण में किया है उस को जान कर प्रसन्नता होती है। अगर हम गावों में जा कर देखें तो वहां पर नजर आता है कि जहां पर पहले अनाज का

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

इतना अभाव हुआ करता था वहां आज एक शब्द भी इस सम्बन्ध में सुनाई नहीं देता । इसी तरह हम अगर हर पहलू पर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि हमारी कितनी तरक्की हो रही है और हम आगे बढ़ने के लिए कितने उत्सुक हैं ।

आज देश में तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना लागू है और गांवों के लोग बड़ी आशा से उसकी ओर ध्यान लगाये हुए हैं । मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात होगी कि गांवों में सहकारी खेती आज हो रही है । आज उसकी ओर भी लोग आशा लगाये बैठे हैं और मुझे आशा है कि बहुत अच्छी तरह उस का प्रबन्ध होगा । मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह तेजी से सहकारी खेती की ओर ध्यान दे, और इस बात का ख्याल रखे कि किसानों के साथ किसी तरह का अन्याय न हो ।

13.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अभी हमें गांवों में जाने का बहुत अवसर मिला । हम ने देखा कि गांव वाले देश भर में सहकारी खेती के लिये बहुत उत्सुक हैं । मैं भी यह जानती हूं कि जब तक हमारे यहां सहकारी खेती को पूरा बल नहीं मिलेगा तब तक अनाज के सम्बन्ध में भारत का पूरा मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा ।

हम देखते हैं कि जहां पहले भारत में कुछ भी उन्नति नहीं हुई थी, कोई खास कारखाने नहीं थे वहां दो पंच वर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त होने के बाद यहां पर बड़ी उन्नति हुई है । जहां पर एक मामूली चीज भी नहीं बनती थी लेकिन अब हवाई जहाज, रेलों के ईंजन और डब्बे और मशीनों की दूसरी चीजें आदि बन रही हैं । बाहर के राष्ट्र भी उन को अपने यहां मंगाते हैं और हर एक मुल्क में जहां पर हमारे यहां की चीजें जाती हैं, उन की बहुत तारीफ होती है । हम को इस को देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है और मैं आशा करती हूं कि एक दिन आयेगा जब कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो जायेगी कि भारतवर्ष उन्नति के पथ पर होगा और उसकी काफी तरक्की हो चुकी होगी ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है कि ६ साल से ले कर ११ साल की उम्र तक के बच्चों की पढ़ाई भारतवर्ष में अनिवार्य होगी । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह निःशुल्क भी हो । मैं समझती हूं कि इस से गरीब जनता को बड़ा लाभ होगा । राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में ऐसा जिकर है कि राज्य सरकारों को कुछ कदम उठाने को कहा जायेगा मेरा विचार है कि जिस तरह से मद्रास में बच्चों के लिये एक वक्त का खाना मुफ्त है, अगर भारतवर्ष के हर राज्य में जनता के लिये ऐसा हो जाये तो मुझे आशा है इस से बहुत लाभ होगा और बच्चों की हाजिरी भी बहुत बढ़ जायेगी जिस से कि बच्चों की पढ़ाई को भी फायदा होगा । मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि काश्मीर में एम० ए० तक की पढ़ाई निःशुल्क है जिस से बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है और जहां भी आप देखिये हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं ।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा उस के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं जिस के लिये पाकिस्तान की तरफ से रोज आवाजें उठाई जाती हैं, यानी काश्मीर के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रश्न उठाने का । उस से मैं नहीं समझ पाती कि पाकिस्तान दुनिया की आंखों में या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आंखों में धूल क्यों झोंकना चाहता है । क्या आज काश्मीर के लोग वह आक्रमण भूल गये हैं जो पाकिस्तानियों ने उन पर किया था । उन्होंने काश्मीर के लोगों को किस तरह से तबाह किया इस का पता इस से चलता है कि आज भी काश्मीर में बच्चा बच्चा पाकिस्तान को आक्रमणकारी कह कर नफरत से पुकारता है । मैं नहीं जानती कि किस कारण वह हर समय यह प्रश्न सामने लाता है । वह समझता है कि ऐसी बातें कह कर वह काश्मीर की तरक्की को रोक लेगा । लेकिन काश्मीर में बहुत उन्नति

हो रही है और हर पहलू से काश्मीर आगे बढ़ रहा है। अगर पाकिस्तान को यह ख्याल है कि इन बातों का कुछ प्रभाव काश्मीर पर पड़ेगा तो मैं कहती हूं कि उसका सोचना गलत है। मैं काश्मीर की जनता की तारीफ करती हूं। एक तरफ चाइना और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान के होते हुए वह अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ रही है। आज वहां पाकिस्तान का नाम तक नहीं सुना जाता। बल्कि वहां का बच्चा बच्चा उसकी हरकतों से नफरत करता है। शायद पाकिस्तान काश्मीर में जातिवाद को उभारना चाहता है इसलिए ऐसी हरकतें कर रहा है। लेकिन काश्मीर में जातिवाद बिल्कुल नहीं है।

जब पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया था तो कितने बड़े बड़े अत्याचार किये गये थे। अगर पाकिस्तान जातिवाद का मानने वाला है तो उन आक्रमणकारियों ने मुसलमानों पर अत्याचार क्यों किये क्योंकि उस समय हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों दोनों पर अत्याचार किये गये थे। मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह ऐसा मजबूत कदम उठाये कि पाकिस्तान दूसरी मर्तबा ऐसी आवाज न उठा सके। मैं तो यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगी कि जो हमारा हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है उसको भी आजाद करना हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का फर्ज है। उस हिस्से को आजाद कराना चाहिए। जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोगों की आंखें इस तरफ लगी हुई हैं कि हमारा वह इलाका कब आजाद होता है और इस जनतंत्र से फायदा उठाता है।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मधोक ने काश्मीर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं। अगर वह इस समय यहां होते तो अच्छा होता। मैं आपको बताऊं कि काश्मीर में जो चुनाव हुआ वह बहुत शान्तिपूर्वक हुआ। कल २५ तारीख को भी वहां चुनाव था जब वह सदन में बोल रहे थे। मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि जब जम्मू में इलेक्शन हुआ तो मैं वहीं थी। वहां चुनाव बड़ी शान्ति से हुआ और बहुत अच्छी तरह हुआ। आज जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता जानती है कि जब उसके चारों तरफ मुसीबतें हैं तो उसे कौनसा कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज आप वहां के लोगों से पूछेंगे तो वह आपको बतला सकते हैं कि कौनसी सरकार उनको फायदा पहुंचा सकती है। हमारे विरोधी दल वाले जो बातें कहते हैं वे मुझे गलत मालूम पड़ती हैं। वहां का बच्चा बच्चा समझता है कि हमें कौनसी पालिसी अख्तियार करनी चाहिए। उनको मालूम है कि उनको किस सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने हैं। जम्मू प्राविंस में उन्होंने अपनी लोकप्रिय सरकार को चुना और विरोधी पार्टियों को आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया। मैं ने जम्मू में देखा कि चुनाव बहुत अच्छी तरह हुए और किसी के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं हुआ। और जनता ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपने प्रतिनिधि चुने। मुझे अफसोस है कि मधोक साहब ने ऐसी बातें यहां लाकर रखीं। इन बातों का जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता विश्वास नहीं कर सकती।

मैं चुनाव के बारे में कुछ बातें और यहां कहना चाहती हूं। जो तीसरे चुनाव हमारे यहां हुए उनके सिलसिले में मुझे कुछ गांवों में जाने का मौका मिला। और मैं वहां काफी दिनों तक रही। लेकिन एक चीज देखकर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। जब हम पांच साल बाद गांवों में जाते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि गांवों के लोगों से ऐसी बातें वोट लेने के लिए कही जाती हैं जो कभी सुनने में नहीं आतीं। गांवों के लोग भोले भाले होते हैं। अभी भारत वर्ष बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। और गांवों के लोग बहुत सी सही बातों को नहीं जानते। उनसे तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं बहुत सी औरतों से मिली। वे रोती थीं। उनको ऐसी बातें कही गयी थीं। वे बातें मैं यहां नहीं कहना चाहती। हमारे वोटरों को इस प्रकार की बातों से बचाया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसा कायदा कानून बनावे ताकि जो लोग जनता में गलत

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

बातें फैलाते हैं उनको रोका जा सके । ऐसे आदमियों को गलत बातें फैलाने से रोका जाना चाहिए चाहे वे किसी पार्टी के हों । चुनाव के वक्त तो हमें गांव वालों को सही और सच्ची बातें बता कर शिक्षित करना चाहिए । इससे जनता को बड़ी शिक्षा मिल सकती है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह मजबूती से ऐसे कदम उठावे कि आगे से जनता में ऐसी बातें न फैलायी जा सकें ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी तक जम्मू काश्मीर में रेलवे का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है । रेलवे के बिना हमारे जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोग अपने को बिल्कुल निःसहाय पाते हैं । आप जानते हैं कि सन् १९४७ से पहले वहां रेलवे थी । लेकिन उसके बाद उस तरफ कुछ खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में थोड़ा बहुत सर्वे हुआ था तो कुछ काम हो रहा है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता कि जम्मू तक रेल पहुंचेगी । मैं सरकार को . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो अखबार में था कि सन् १९६४ तक हो जायेगी ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : वह तो मैंने नहीं देखा, लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है कि काला कोट और जंगल गली में जो कोयला होता है उसको लाने के लिए रेलवे जल्दी से जल्दी बननी चाहिए और मैं तो चाहती हूं कि सन् १९६४ से पहले ही यह बन जाये क्योंकि हमारे यहां बड़ी बेकारी है और वहां से मजदूरों को काम के लिए यहां आना पड़ता है । उनको गरमी में भी यहां रहना पड़ता है। मैं हैरान हूं कि वे किस तरह बारहों महीने यहां रह कर काम कर पाते हैं । इसलिए मेरी भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि रेलवे की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि इस इलाके की उन्नति हो सके ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगी कि पाकिस्तान जो धमकी दे देता है उसके आक्रमण को वहां से दूर रखा जाए मैं तारीफ करती हूं कि वहां के लोग इस चीज की परवाह नहीं करते और बड़ी शान्ति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । हम यहां बाहर काश्मीर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें सुनते हैं लेकिन वहां ऐसी बातें नहीं सुनायी देतीं । लेकिन जो दुश्मन हमारे सिर पर मंडरा रहे हैं उनको भगाना चाहिए ताकि जम्मू काश्मीर के लोग शान्ति से उन्नति के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ सकें ।

मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I thank you for giving me this opportunity of saying a few words on the Address that has been delivered to us by the President. But I am sorry to say that in this Address we find that all the major problems that face our people today have been skirted over, and no reference has been made to them. Surely one would have thought that as a result of the experience that has been there of the election campaigning and the experience of the manner in which the voting has gone, there would be some waking up to reality, and an indication in this first Address after the general elections as to what Government proposes to do, in order to restore confidence in the minds of the people that something effective is being done in order to better their welfare.

The primary problem that came before the electorate in these elections was the question of the rise in prices. This particular problem which has been the subject-matter of many a debate on the floor of this House, and which has time and again been commented upon in the press and brought to the notice of Government, has not been dealt with or even referred to in the President's Address. The problem is one that today has reach-

ed such a proportion that unless Government takes it very firmly in hand, a very grave and explosive situation might arise. At the time the Central Government employees asked for the appointment of a Second Pay Commission, this was the major problem that came to the fore when the subject was discussed in Parliament. Similarly, on every occasion when the budget is discussed, when the Plan is discussed, a solution for the rising prices and a firm price policy from Government have been repeatedly the demands not only from the Opposition benches; that demand has found its echo from the government side also because it happens to be a demand that is today in the forefront of our country's economy.

14 hrs.

When I speak of prices, it does not mean only that we are asking for the control of the prices of the daily necessities of life, but we are asking for a price policy as such, that is to say, protection also for the agriculturist. During the third general elections, in the campaigning that went on in many parts of our country, if you go through the leaflets and pamphlets that were distributed by some parties, you will find that one of the promises featured was that the prices of foodgrains would be brought down and so on. This is from the Opposition parties. This caught on, because it was a problem that was nearest to the daily life of the people. It is no good putting before the people the facts that steel plants have come up, the fact that railway wagons are being produced and today we are in a position to export them. It is not these that will satisfy their needs; it is not these that will arouse the enthusiasm or the spirit of national endeavour of the people. Therefore, I am really pained that when we meet after the third general elections this issue, which has been a very key issue in the elections, this problem which has been a problem that has been becoming more and more acute during the years of the First and Second Five Year Plans, has been completely ignored in the Address that the President has given us.

Apart from that, as usual, the same picture of complacency is there. We find in the Address that same streak of complacency pointing to the achievements, pointing out what has been achieved in the first phase of the Third Five Year Plan. But the problems that really face our people are not posed. For instance, there was great fanfare about how the national income had gone up. Then immediately the question arose: how is it that the lot of the common people, the welfare of the working classes, the agricultural community and the welfare of the middle-classes, are becoming worse instead of being better in spite of the rise in national income? When this question was raised, after a lot of prodding, after a lot of debating, we were told that a committee was being set up to find out where the increase in national has disappeared. There is no mention at all of this committee in the Address. In fact, it looks as though the new Parliament will be called upon to appoint another committee to look for the committee that is to go into this research as to where the rise in national income has disappeared.

These are key problems that face our people, and it is only necessary for Government, it is incumbent on Government, that they should be put before Parliament, before the people, with Government's proposals as to how they are to be tackled. All that has been listed here with regard to the various schemes are there listed in the Third Five Year Plan. They have been repeate ad *nauseum* by Minister after Minister in election campaigns and on the floor of the House, but the real problem that faces the people as to how make both ends meet, how to overcome the deficit budgeting that is there in the majority of the households in our country, has been completely ignored. I Hope that when we hear the reply to this debate, there will be some indication

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as to what Government propose to do, what steps they propose to take, to meet these problems.

Then there is another point I would like to bring to the notice of the House. We have had a lot spoken to us about panchayati raj, about handing over democratic institutions of government, about taking the people into the daily administration and seeing that the village political institutions become the backbone and base of the democracy that is being attempted to be built in this country. But one feature which we had not an opportunity of discussing when panchayats were being discussed in the last session of Parliament is that while the panchayats were being set up, the help that the Government were going to give to them monetarily or otherwise is now becoming more or less a mirage. In fact, panchayats have been instructed in my State by the State Government to impose new taxes on the people in order to finance their work, their administration and their schemes. For instance, panchayats in Madras State have been asked to tax the shepherds. The sheep and the goats are to be taxed per head. This is a problem that is definitely going to come up in a big way in our State. Similarly, they are being asked to tax mango, groves, coconut groves and so on. And the taxes that are going to be imposed on will fall on the lowest economic category, not certainly on the privileged section. Many of the panchayats have been resisting this. They have been writing back to Government saying that it is impossible for them to impose new taxes because the people do not have the money to pay these taxes and the taxes that are being proposed for imposition are taxes that are to be imposed on the poorest sections in the countryside. They are also being asked to increase the taxes on houses and housing sites. In this way, if the panchayats are expected to find income for their schemes, for the work that they have to carry out through imposition of new taxes, certainly no panchayat is going to be in a position to be able to implement any scheme whatsoever. So this whole position has to be reviewed and the question of allocation of funds to various panchayats has got to be thought out very seriously; panchayats will have to be helped monetarily rather than called upon to find their own finances even for their day to day administration.

There are very small panchayats where the income that they get today from the already existing taxation is hardly sufficient even to have normal routine office staff to see that the panchayat union offices are kept going throughout the year. They have to make do with part-time staff. The income they get—almost all of it—goes into just the upkeep of the administration, and there is nothing left to carry out any work such as constructing roads, providing drinking water and so on. This is also a matter that has to be looked into very seriously.

Then in the Address we are told:

> "To overcome the scarcity of pure drinking water which exists in majority of our villages, assistance will now be made available to the extent of 50 per cent on a grant-in-aid basis on approved rural schemes and on a 100 per cent loan basis in regard to urban schemes".

This may be all right in some areas, but, as an earlier speaker also pointed out, in our country there are many areas which are completely famine and drought areas. There are also areas where the water that is available today is only brackish water. In the famine and drought areas, if you visit them you will find that the condition of the people is such that they are certainly not in a position themselves to contribute in any form whatsoever for any developmental scheme that may be planned for them, and this question of giving them grants-in-aid only up to 50 per cent for such a key

matter, for such an important scheme as the drinking water scheme is certainly far from adequate. In fact, far from talking in terms of loans or grants-in-aids to such areas, of loans or grants-in-aids to such areas, Government will have to take up the question of giving such areas subsidies in order to guarantee their drinking water supply.

There are many areas, for instance in Coimbatore District, where the scarcity of water is such that there is not even brackish water, where today water is being sold and has to be bought by the people even for their daily household purposes—not only drinking water, but even the ordinary water that may be necessary for washing utensils, for bath, for washing clothes etc. In such cases loans and grants-in-aids have no meaning whatsoever, because the other 50 per cent that has to be found cannot certainly be found in those areas where the people have been facing this scarcity and famine condition over a period of a large number of years. And today there is hardly a single household there that is not an indebted household. In some of those villages, if you visit them, you will find that there is hardly a family that is not in debt. It is not a question of even a privileged few in that village or in that area being able to contribute, or being asked to contribute, in order to help the area as a whole. In such backward areas where there is no way of the people finding any means of livelihood, where famine conditions and drought conditions exist, Government should think in terms of giving subsidies. Certainly the Government should consider whether the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or other relief funds that do exist cannot be diverted to such areas, because it is not necessary always that relief funds should be preserved until some great natural calamity or other takes place. Relief can go on all the time, throughout the year, and certainly those areas should be given relief. Until such time as irrigation schemes, as bore wells and other schemes that take time to be drawn up and executed come into being, certainly immediate relief for helping them to sink wells or finding drinking water supply should be provided, and subsidy can be given by the Government and should be given by the Government.

I shall now comment briefly on the elections because, after all, elections are very much in the minds of the people, and the President himself has referred to the free and fair elections that have been conducted, to this third experiment in democracy and how we have raised the prestige of our country in the eyes of the world by having the elections conducted in a peaceful manner. It is certainly to the credit of our people, the voters, and also to the credit of the vast thousands of ordinary teachers, middle class employees and so on who were responsible for the conduct of the elections, looking after the work of the booths and so on, that the elections have gone on fairly peacefully by and large, but at the same time I would request the Government that they should not fail to see the writing on the wall, for if they fail to see the writing on the wall, certainly, in spite of the manner in which these elections have been conducted, the time will come when the feeling of the electorate or the idea of free and fair elections will go by the board. Certainly because of the acts of omission on the part of the Government, fissiparous tendencies and communal forces have been in the forefront in many areas in our country in the elections. It is to the credit of our electorate, to the common people of our country, that the majority of them did not fall a victim to these fissiparous tendencies and communal forces, but the very fact that such forces could come into being, had the courage to come forward to mislead people, to threaten people, to use communal propaganda in these elections, is something that we have to beware of. If today in Tamil Nad, for instance, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which has on its platform separatism as one of its main slogans, could come back in large numbers, let the Government

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remember that it could do so because among the people of our country today, in spite of all that they see physically before them of the progress of our country, the major problems that face our common people continue to be there, continue to be unsolved. I have already referred to these problems of rising prices, of the increasing poverty of the people, of the inability of the Government to see that the fruits of the increase in the national income is distributed fairly and that the common people, those who have laboured for it, are enabled to benefit from it.

Similarly, today those very people who from the platforms, through the All-India Radio, through their Ministers talk the most 'highfalutin' talk, the most spiritual talk about national integration, when it comes to the elections, sink to the lowest depths in order to operate against the very spirit of national integration. I do not have to go into examples because they have been repeated here on the floor of the House, they have been commented upon by the newspapers, but certainly I would request the Government, I would request the Prime Minister, I would request the President to take serious note of this and remember that there is no good saying that everything is all right because in numbers the majority may be there in Parliament or in the State Assemblies, because what has taken place in the elections ought to make all of us sit up and think seriously about it. Let those who talk of national integration start that national integration within their own parties, within their own hearts and remembers that if national integration and national unity are to be achieved in this country, it can be achieved only on the basis of a really honest appraisal of what has taken place during these elections. Fissiparous tendencies have certainly come to the fore. Their representatives today are more vocal than they were before, and if they have to be checked, then all of us unitedly have to do it without throwing bricks at each other without in any way raising personal animosities amongst ourselves.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can call only one Member now. If any Member is not likely to be here on Monday, I can call him.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): I will not be here on Monday.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgrah): I will not be here.

Shri P. S. Daulata (Jhajjar): I will not be here on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall go accordingly to the list. Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): I am happy to associate myself with the sentiments of gratitude expressed by this House for the inspiring Address of the President. A vivid picture of the achievements our nation was able to make during the last few years is given in the Address, and we can justly be proud of it.

The President has, in his Address, given importance to the agricultural sector, and it is a welcome feature. The aim has been stated to be not only merely to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, but also to increase production of commercial crops. In this connection, I may state that prices of commodities like pepper, ginger, turmeric etc., are very low, and something has to be done for increasing the prices of these goods. The agriculturist is now finding it difficult to cultivate these things. If reasonable prices are assured, then, production can be increased. There was a proposal to establish a corporation for the purchase and sale of ginger in Kerala. I do not know what has happened to that. Now, the middlemen take a lot of profit and something has to be done with regard to it. Unless that is done the middle classes and the lower middle classes will suffer heavily.

Regarding research work in these sectors, to prevent pests, and other

diseases of plants, especially, coconut, arecanut, pepper etc. much success has not yet been achieved. I feel something should be done in this respect also.

About industries, the President has referred to that; and there has been increase in industrial production. I may refer, in passing, to one aspect; and that is the regional imbalance that is still prevailing in the country. There are certain areas where industrial activity has not gone up to any extent. I may say that in order to maintain a regional balance in the industrial development of the country such areas as are backward must be encouraged.

Before going into other matters I may be permitted to refer to certain things alleged by Shri A. K. Gopalan, regarding affairs in Kerala. He referred to the Agrarian Relations Act and stated that its implementation is being delayed. One reason he alleges for the delay in implementation is the absence of land records. It now comes with ill grace from the leader of the Communist group. This Agrarian Relations Act was passed by the Communis party while they were in power. At that time, the then Opposition demanded that land records should be prepared before the Bill was passed. But they vehemently opposed it by saying that if land records were to be prepared before passing the Bill it would take several years and it was only an attempt to delay the passing of the Bill. Now, after the Bill has been passed they say that land records are necessary. It was claimed by Shri Gopalan that it was because of some agitation that the land records could not be prepared.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute please. I want to announce—so that hon. Members may not go away—that the Speaker has sent word that this discussion would continue up to 3-30 and then we would take up non-official business. So, we will have an hour and I hope that those hon. Members who are not likely to be here on Monday will get their opportunity. They should remain in their seats.

Shri Maniyangadan: There are already certain land records and they could be utilised. The absence of records is not the reason for the failure of the implementation or the delay. There are hundreds of writ petitions filed in the High Court and also in the Supreme Court; and that is the main reason for the delay in implementation.

Certain amendments to the Agrarian Relations Act are under contemplation by Government; and I think by passing those amendments the Act could be easily implemented. Opinions of different sections of the people have been invited on the amendments. Even after the Bill was passed by the Kerala Assembly, while it was pending before the President for his assent, the Legislature was dissolved and the Communist party stoutly opposed any amendment. Shri Gopalan led a *jatha* to Trivandrum to oppose the amendments being proposed to the Act. Now, they say that the Act is inadequate and that its implementation is being delayed because of certain defects in the Act, etc.

Shri Tangamani: It was first necessary to get the assent. Now, it is for the government to do the actual implementation. The delay is by government.

Shri Maniyangadan: But assent was obtained only after it was passed a second time in the legislature. It was at that time that certain amendments were opposed; and the Communist party, represented by Shri Gopalan, led a *jatha* to oppose any amendment. This is what I referred to.

Then, it was stated that thousands of tenants are being evicted in Kerala. My submission is, it is not at all true. No tenant who comes under the purview of the Agrarian Relations Act is evicted. It is true that there were certain evictions; but those evictions were from government

[Shri Maniyangadan]

land, of persons who occupied those lands unauthorisedly. Some of the grounds that necessitated those evictions are the necessity to preserve reserve forests and the need to start certain projects.

I may say that before these evictions took place, in the State Assembly, one member from the Communist party moved a resolution demanding that all those unauthorised occupants should be immediately evicted. That was passed by the Assembly. And, now when evictions start, the Communist party is opposing that. Before the resolution was passed it was stated in the legislature that all those occupants of the reserve land are relatives of Ministers and Congressmen. But when eviction has started they go there and pose as their saviours. This is the real state of affairs regarding these evictions.

There were evictions even before this. Even before the Communist regime there were certain evictions from reserved forests; and these evictees were not givn any aid. They were simply thrown in the streets. But the present government gave one acre of land to each family which deserved, and some other facilities were also provided. They were given free rations for a number of days; they were given help to put up sheds. Shri Gopalan was saying that it was because of his fast that this one acre was given. I may submit that when Shri Gopalan went there the people had already been rehabilitated and the fast did not bring about any benefit to them at all. (*Interruption*).

His main demand at that time was that these people must be given not one acre but 3 to 5 acres each. It was not possible for government to give so much land; and, so, they had to turn down the demand. The fast which was for about 8 to 10 days ended without any benefit being brought to the people.

In this connection, I may mention that this occupation of government land is a very serious question in Kerala. If you go along the roads you will find that both the sides are being occupied by people with small huts. It is all government land or *poromboke* land. It has become impossible to straighten or widen the roads because the borders have been occupied by the people. It is not for the pleasure of occupying these lands that they have occupied these lands but because there is no land and there is no work. Therefore, this has to be tackled as a national problem; and it is unfortunate that political parties try to take advantage of this bad state of affairs. I am also not happy about the timing and the manner of eviction that took place from these areas but the Government did whatever could be done for giving them relief. Still there are thousands of families remaining in these areas and it may be necessary that some of them should also be evicted. A committee has been constituted by the Kerala Government for going into this question to decide which portions could be kept as reserve forests and what relief could be given to persons who are to be evicted. The Government has proclaimed that it will act according to the report of the committee. It was stated that in Kottiyur in Malabar area large scale evictions are likely to take place. This place is in a private forest belonging to the Kottiyur Devaswam; it is not true that any intermediary has been created there. The affairs of this Devaswam were not run well and so an organisation of the Hindus came in and took charge of certain affairs. In the course of that it was feared by the people that they might be evicted. The Kerala Congress Committee took up the issue and after a thorough enquiry declared that it was a tenancy question and they could not be evicted. The organisation which took over its affairs has also declared that none of these persons will be evicted. The Government has declared that it is taking steps to nationalise the private forests. When the private forests are nationalised and when they be-

come Government land the tenants will be treated properly. They must be under the purview of the Agrarian Relations Act. That also is under contemplation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Is it not a fact that the tenants are to pay money to the intermediaries also?

Shri Maniyangadan: I have no time to answer questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree there is no time.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is not a question of paying any additional money. The tenants must enter into relationship with the jenmi before they get full right over the property.

It was stated that the present Government has lost the confidence of the people. He referred to the 1959 affairs, as if in 1959, the communist Government went out of office because of the mass upsurge. The House knows that it was dismissed by the President based on the report of the Governor to the effect that constitutional Government was not prevailing there and that it was not possible to continue the Government in accordance with the Constitution. I do not want to go into the details of that matter. But what is exactly the verdict of the people? In 1957, the communist party got nine seats; they now got only six. In 1957 their percentage of votes was 37·48 per cent. and this time it is only 34·7. Now, it is this party that demands that the verdict is in their favour. An amendment moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan states that the Address does not take into account that in the Third General Elections, the electorate of Kerala have given a verdict in favour of the opposition party, namely, the C.P.I. and its democratic allies. I do not know which are the democratic allies referred to in this amendment. If we see the present elections, Congress and P.S.P. lost certain seats in the Malabar area which is predominantly Muslim League. Inspite of their sermons, the Communist Party got into an alliance with the League and they were able to defeat the Congress. But in the Travancore-Cochin area Congress has won three seats from the Communist Party.... *(Interruptions.)* The Muslim League and the Communist Party were working together in several constituencies in Malabar area. The Congress feels that it will have no truck with the League, whatever be the consequences. It was declared before the elections and we continue to stick to that position.

A reference was made to certain pastoral letter by the Bishops of Kerala. It does not contain anything objectionable. What it says is that the Catholics are advised not to strengthen the communists.

An Hon. Member Why does the Prime Minister object to it, then?

Shri Maniyangadan: It is being done throughout the world, through the ages. What is the verdict of the courts regarding this pastoral letter issued during the election? There is the election law which could be taken advantage of. There is some difference of outlook among various people. The Catholic Church is a religious body; as a religious body it cannot condone any anti-religious or anti-God movement. So, they advise their adherents not to give encouragement to the communists or to communism. There is nothing objectionable, either legally or morally in that. The allegations made by my hon. friend on the other side are all false.

I am happy that this time he has not made any allegation regarding the activities of the Government in the elections. On previous occasions, they alleged that the Government did this and that. There is no such allegation this time and the elections were fair.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण ने देश के अनेक मसलों पर प्रकाश डाला है और किसी भी

[श्री राधा रमण]

देशवासी को उसे सुनने और पढ़ने पर गर्व हो सकता है, और इस के लिये वह जिन शब्दों में राष्ट्रपति के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करे वह मुनासिब है । इस में सन्देह नहीं कि राष्ट्रपति का इस वर्ष का अभिभाषण उनके कार्य काल का अन्तिम सन्देश है और जिस प्रकार उन्होंने अपने कार्य काल में देश का नेतृत्व किया वह बेमिसाल है और देश के इतिहास में सदा अमर रहेगा । उन की लोकप्रियता ने सारे देश में एक बहुत ही ऊंचा आदर्श सामने रख कर देशवासियों को आगे तरक्की देने में पूरे सहयोग से कार्य किया है ।

इस अभिभाषण की चर्चा करते हुए सबसे पहले मैं कुछ जनरल एलेक्शन या आम चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । यह बात स्पष्ट है कि दुनिया के तमाम देशों में भारतवर्ष ही एक ऐसा देश है जिस को यह गौरव प्राप्त है कि इतना बड़ा जनसमूह, जिसको हम २० करोड़ के लगभग कहते हैं, जनमत के आधार पर देशवासियों के सामने जाता है और उस से बनी सरकार के द्वारा हमारे देश का शासन चलता है । दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश इस का अभिमान नहीं कर सकता । इस पर हम जितना अभिमान करें वह कम है । हमारे सदन में बहुत से भाइयों और बहनों ने इस बात की चर्चा की कि वह ठीक है कि भारतवर्ष में इतना बड़ा मतदान हुआ और बहुत काफी अच्छा हुआ, मगर कहीं कहीं इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि जिस तरह से ऐसी शक्तियों को, जिन को हम रजतपसन्द या प्रतिक्रियावादी कहते हैं, उभार मिला, वह नहीं मिलना चाहिये था । मेरा अपना यह कहना है कि इतने बड़े देश में और इतने बड़े मतदान के समय पर छोटे मोटे मामलों को अपने सामने रख कर हमको अपना विचार नहीं बनाना चाहिये । निःसन्देह जो हमारे देश के चुनाव का नतीजा निकला है उस से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि देश का दिमाग और दिल बहुत मजबूत है और वह अपने अन्दर न सरमायेदार शक्तियों को और न फिरकापरस्त शक्तियों को घुसने देना चाहता है । कुछ लोगों के मत अलग अलग हैं और जब कभी वे उस मत को जनता के समने रखते हैं तो कहीं उस का परिणाम ऐसा निकलता है जिस की हम को आशा नहीं होती । मगर हमें उन सब शक्तियों से लड़ना है और अपने देश को जम्हूरियत के उसूलों पर दिनों दिन आगे ले जाना है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि बावजूद इसके कि आज हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि हमारे देश में अच्छे से अच्छे नेता मौजूद हैं, उन्हों ने हमें ऐसा प्रोग्राम दिया है, उनके नेतृत्व ने हमें इतनी शक्ति और बल दिया है कि हम किसी भी ताकत से, चाहे वह अन्दरूनी हो या बैरूनी हो, लड़ सकते हैं । लेकिन यह बात भी स्पष्ट है कि आज देश के अन्दर जनता में हिरासा है और असन्तोष है । उसे अगर हम अपने दिल में से भुला दें तो हमें बहुत से कामों में तकलीफ होगी । आज जनता ने चुनावों में कांग्रेस पार्टी को या कांग्रेस की सरकार को इसलिये ही मत दिया है कि इस से बेहतर कोई पार्टी देश में नहीं है । इस से बड़ा नेतृत्व कोई दूसरी पार्टी समाज में नहीं रखती । जिस काबलियत से और जिस ढंग से हमारे नेताओं ने और विशेष कर हमारे प्रिय प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश के कार्य को चलाया है, जो पालिसीज और प्रोग्राम हमारे सामने रखे हैं, वह काफी लोकप्रिय हैं, और इसी के बल पर आज सारी जनता उन के पीछे चल रही है । मगर हमारी जनता में जो असन्तोष और हिरासा है उस का कोई न कोई इलाज होना चाहिये । हो सकता है कि डिमाक्रेसी में जो कि नई नई हो हलके हलके जनता को अपनी आवश्यकताओं का और अपनी तकलीफों का और उन के निराकरण का ख्याल आता है और वह उसे समझने लगती है । जब तक वह इस को नहीं समझती तब तक उन को बहुत सा असंतोष इस कारण भी होता है । लेकिन हमें

इस से संतोष नहीं करना चाहिये और जनता की तकलीफों को जितना भी कम किया जा सके कम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहये :

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहूंगा कि पिछले दस वर्षों में इस सदन ने बहुत से कानून पास किये और देश पर लागू किये इसलिये कि जनता की ताकत बढ़े और जनता के अंदर हौसला हो और जनता की तकलीफें दूर हों लेकिन बदकिस्मती ऐसी है कि जो कानून हम पास करते हैं जब वह जनता पर लागू होते हैं तो उन के लागू होने से जैसे संतोष लोगों को होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता। इस में यह कारण हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों की नासमझी है। इस में यह कारण भी हो सकता है कि जो इन कानूनों को चलाते हैं उनकी नियत साफ न हो। लेकिन हमें इस का निराकरण करना है क्योंकि यह बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर हम देश में तरक्की को और ज्यादा तेजी से लाना चाहते हैं तो हम को जनता को संतुष्ट करना चाहिये ।

इस के बाद हमार राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कुछ जिक्र इस बात का किया गया है कि संस्कृत को जगह दी गयी और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारे मुल्क ने बहुत काफी तरक्की की है। यह बात भी निःसन्देह हर शख्स मानेगा कि हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में शिक्षा ने बहुत बड़ी प्रगति की है। ६ बरस से ११ बरस तक के बच्चों के लिए तमाम देश के अन्दर संविधान के मुताबिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हमारी सरकार ने अपने सिर पर लिया है और उस के अनुसार जो आंकड़े अभिभाषण में दिये गये हैं उनमें मालूम होता है कि काफी तरक्की इस दिशा में हुई है। मगर मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमने पिछली दो योजनाओं में जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने स्थिर किये थे उन को हम पूरा नहीं कर सके यद्यपि और कार्यों के लक्ष्यों को हमने पूरा कर लिया है। दूसरे जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने शिक्षा के बारे में रखे गये हैं उन से यह भी मालूम होता है कि जितनी क्वालिटेटिव और क्वांटिटेटिव उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई है। हम कुछ अपने पुराने विचारों के आधार पर शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में तरमीम और संशोधन करते हैं, मगर उनके नतीजे वह नहीं निकलते जो निकलने चाहियें। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि हमारी सरकार के आज सैंकड़ों ऐसे काम हैं कि जिनके बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि वे देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी क्रांति पैदा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन में कहूंगा कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जितना ध्यान सरकार को देना चाहिये और उस की क्वालिटी पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये वह नहीं दिया गया है। रुपये के खर्च में भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उतनी उदारता नहीं दिखायी गयी है जितनी कि इंडस्ट्री और कामर्स आदि के क्षेत्र में दिखायी गयी है। इसलिये शिक्षा की क्वालिटी दिनोंदिन गिरती जा रही है। और कुछ हम अपने ख्यालों के कारण इस दिशा में पीछे पड़ गये हैं। बेसिक ऐजूकेशन का देश में बहुत बड़ा प्रचार किया गया। लेकिन अगर शिक्षा के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से देखें तो गांवों में उस की बहुत बुरी हालत है। और कोशिश की जा रही है कि अब उस को शहरों में लाया जाये। मुझे यह समय के प्रतिकूल मालूम पड़ता है। इस शिक्षा के द्वारा हम एक भावना अपने बच्चों में पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उस शिक्षा का जो स्वरूप हमारे सामने है वह ऐसा नहीं है जो हम को ऐसे नागरिक दे सके जो जिम्मेदारी को अपने कधों पर उठा सकें। और जिन के बल पर हम अपने देश को उतनी तेजी से आगे ले जा सकें जितनी तेजी से हम ले जाना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक बाहरी मामलात का सम्बन्ध है, हर देश वासी इस बात पर खुश होगा कि हमारे देश पर गोआ के रूप में जो एक विदेशी कब्जे का कलंक था उसको हमारी सरकार ने धो दिया और इस काम में जो हमारी फौज ने करिश्मा करके दिखलाया उसका उदाहरण दुनिया के इतिहास में दूसरी जगह नहीं मिलता। जिन शब्दों में भी हम अपनी फौज के जवानों और अफसरों को बधाई दें, मैं समझता हूं वैसा करके हम

[श्री राधा रमण]

अपनी उन भावनाओं को पूरी तरह व्यक्त नहीं कर पायेंगे जो हमारे हृदयों में भरी हुई हैं। देश विदेश में इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि हमने जो तरीका अख्तियार किया वह पूरी तरह से शान्तिपूर्ण नहीं था। लेकिन जो समझदार आदमी हैं वह सारी बैकग्राउण्ड को देखते हुए यह मानेंगे कि यह एक करिश्मा था जो हमारे देश की सरकार ने फौज की मदद से किया और जो हमारे इतिहास में एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण रहेगा। और यह दुनिया को बताएगा कि जहां हम शान्ति चाहते हैं वहां हम अपने देश पर किसी अन्य का कब्जा सहन नहीं कर सकते। और मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात हर हिन्दुस्तानी के दिल और दिमाग में दाखिल हो जाएगी कि हमारी सरकार उचित कदम उठाने में कोई कौताही नहीं करती, चाहे वह चीन का मामला हो या पाकिस्तान का हो। और अगर इस देश की सरजमीन पर किसी बाहरी शक्ति का कब्जा है तो उचित वक्त आने पर और शक्ति होने पर वह उसको साफ करेगी। और हमारे देश में कोई बाहरी शक्ति काम नहीं कर पाएगी।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा बार्डर है जो कि एक्सपोज्ड है और हम जितनी चेतना से उसकी हिफाजत कर रहे हैं मेरी समझ में व नाकाफी है। हमें उसको और भी टाइट-टिन करना होगा ताकि जो बात पहले हो सकी वह आगे बिल्कुल न हो सके और जितनी भी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं जिनसे हमारे मुल्क की ताकत में किसी किस्म की कमी हो सकती है उनका हमको पूरी तरह मुकाबला करना चाहिए और हमको अपने बार्डर के चैक पोस्टों पर एक्सट्रा आदमी तैनात करना चाहिए और अपने नौजवानों को बार्डर पर फैला देना चाहिए ताकि इस बात का जरा भी अन्देशा न रहे कि कोई भी हमारे बार्डर पर कोई हरकत कर सके। या हमारे मुल्क में इनफिलट्रेशन कर सके। चाहे चीन हो या पाकिस्तान हो हम इस तरह की किसी हरकत को कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे और ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने में अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा देनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं। और मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसके लिये आप मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दें।

दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे सदन के सदस्यों ने देखा और आपने भी देखा कि यहां की जनता कांग्रेस पार्टी के और कांग्रेसी सरकार के सोलहों आने साथ है। लेकिन यह बात बराबर चलती आ रही है, जिसे हमें अपने दिल के अन्दर रखना चाहिए कि यहां की सरकार यहां का जिस तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह आम जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता और आम जनता की भावनाओं को व्यक्त नहीं करता। इसके बारे में बार बार चर्चा होती है। उसके बारे में कई बार हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब और दूसरे लोग अपनी राय जाहिर करते हैं और वह इस बात को महसूस करते हैं। मैं इस मौके पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की परम आवश्यकता है कि इस गुत्थी को सुलझाया जाए।

मुझे इस बात का भी दुख है कि इस गुत्थी को सुलझाने में हमारे सामने हर चौथे पांचवें साल तस्वीर पर तस्वीर आती है लेकिन वह तस्वीर एक नामुकम्मिल तस्वीर होती है। दिल्ली नगर जो कि देश की राजधानी है वह सही मायनों में तरक्की तभी कर सकेगा जब उसको एक प्रतिनिधि सरकार मिले। जनता की प्रतिनिधि सरकार ही दिल्ली का भला कर सकती है, उसकी तरक्की कर सकती है और उसकी ताकत को बढ़ा सकती है। इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि दिल्ली को प्रतिनिधि सरकार दी जाय।

मैं जानता हूं कि राजधानी में बहुत काफी खर्च होता है । यहां पर पुलिस भी बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन इस सब के होते हुए भी सरकार में प्रतिनिधित्व न होना यह एक बड़ी कमजोरी है ।

एक बात इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इस बात के कि दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत बढ़ी है और हमारे बहुत सारे मसले हल हुए हैं लेकिन फिर भी ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला कुछ ऐसा है जिसकी तरफ मैं सरकार की तवज्जह खास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूं । इतनी बड़ी पुलिस रख कर और इतना खर्चा करके भी हमें अखबारों में रोजाना दिल्ली के बारे में जो खबरें पढ़ने को मिलती हैं वह तसल्लीबख्श नहीं होतीं और उन को सुन कर आज बाज औकात हम को काफी तकलीफ होती है ।

चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर समाप्त करूंगा । वैसे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इतने मामले हैं कि यदि उन सब पर विचार किया जाय तो बहुत वक्त लगेगा । मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया । मुझे आशा है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के ऊपर मैंने जिन चन्द एक बातों की चर्चा की है उनकी तरफ हमारी सरकार ध्यान देगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर एक बार राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Dr. Sushila Nayar thanking our President for the address he has delivered to us. Lots of things have been mentioned by the President and the amount of progress that has been made in our country is not hidden from those people who take active interest in the country's progress. But we who have to move amongst the people, who come into intimate and very tense contact with the people, particularly during the elections, do feel that in spite of all this progress that is being made all over the country, there is a seething discontent amongst our people. There are two important reasons for this discontent which is prevailing for the last so many years.

The first and foremost reason for this discontent is the continuous rise in the price of essential commodities. The second reason is the bad and very unreasonable behaviour of the petty Government officials. I have a firm conviction that the calibre of Government officers, particularly at the lower rung, is not as bad as it seems. As we do, they also feel for the people and they want to do their best in the discharge of their responsibilities. But the traditions of Government officers, as have developed during the British rule, have such a bad effect even on the new entrants that even though they want to do good work, it is impossible for them to do any such thing.

The main hurdle in the way of improving the tone of administration and giving it a new orientation is the rules and procedures that continue since the British time. They have been slightly amended, but essentially they are the same. The Planning Commission also made a very strong appeal to the Government to change the rules of procedures and conduct of business of the Government, because these rules and procedures which prevail in the Government today are not meant for working a welfare State. They were meant for a Government whose main duty was to maintain law and order and have a revenue administration in the country. After the role of the Government has completely changed, the rules and procedures remain the same. I do hope that the Government will take due notice of the strong pleas made by the Planning Commission and by various other people and make far-reaching changes in the rules and procedures, so that the welfare schemes put out by Government from time to time liberally may be imple-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

mented and one of the biggest public grievances removed.

The second thing I want to point out is that the farmers in our country are always suffering. Even when there is a good crop, they suffer, because they do not get a proper price for their produce. During drought, they suffer because the production is not enough. The Government have always been talking about an Agriculture Commission to hold the price-line and to give reasonable prices to the farmers. But we do not see any important measure that the Government has taken in the last three years to implement any of these assurances. This is particularly so in the poor rice-growing tracts of eastern and south-eastern India, where this kind of poverty is very very serious. The rice-growing areas in eastern Madhya Pradesh, are particularly hit because there are no irrigation facilities and even if there is a slight change in the rainfall, the whole crop system becomes completely disarranged, and the farmers suffer very badly. I hope Government will implement their assurance about giving a fair price to the farmers at an early date.

Another thing I want to bring before the House is prohibition. We have been talking about prohibition since the last three general elections. This is in my opinion one of the most important measures that the Congress has put forward before the country, because it is mainly an economic measure meant for removing the exploitation of the working masses by the liquor contractors. This is clearly seen in areas where prohibition was first introduced in 1937, when the Congress Ministry took office for the first time. In my district of Raipur, which happens to be one of those districts where prohibition was first introduced, prohibition was introduced in a part of the district and the other part still remains wet. If anybody goes to my district, he can see what immense benefits prohibition has given to that area. The areas where prohibition is enforced are doing very well in community development, intensive cultivation, local self-government, etc. In the areas where prohibition has not been introduced, the people are suffering and there is so much of economic exploitation by the liquor contractors. Almost nothing succeeds there. If you establish community blocks, nobody comes forward with voluntary labour. There is no money coming as voluntary contribution for welfare projects. The people are so much harassed by liquor contractors that during the elections, it was one of the demands of the people that the Congress Government must introduce prohibition in those areas also, so that they may also lead a better life as the people in the other part of the district.

15 hrs.

There are quite a few lacunae in the prohibition laws and I hope that, while prohibition is being extended to the rest of the country, these lacunae will be removed. We have been very happy to hear the Government assurance that during the pendency of the Third Plan period total prohibition will be introduced throughout the country. I hope nothing will deter the Government from following this policy. If anybody goes deeply into the matter, he will find that in spite of its weakness, it has a tremendous effect of well-being wherever it is introduced.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): My constituency is bordering his constituency. They are smuggling and amount of liquor from my side to his constituency.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is my trouble. My electorate goes to his constituency and comes back spoiled.

Then, we have been insisting about a very rational development of backward areas. In spite of our constant efforts, we have not been able to get from the Government a definition or basis on which to determine which area is backward. All kinds of vague generalisations are put forward to say that this particular area is backward

or is not backward. We are not in a position to suggest one criterion which can be taken as the basis for deciding the backwardness of an area. The most important criterion seems to be the *per capita* income of the people in that particular area. If we go by that criterion, we find that the people of eastern Madhya Pradesh are much poorer than the people of the much publicised areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, which is supposed to be a very poor area. The trans-Mahanadi area of Madhya Pradesh, which includes such well-known rice tracts as the Mahasamund, Phuljhar, Bindra Nawagarh, Sarangarh etc. have been completely neglected. You will be surprised to know that in this large chunk there is not a single railway-line of any gauge, broad, metre or narrow. There are no all-weather roads. All roads in this area are fair-weather roads and transport comes to a complete standstill during six months in a year. I hope Government will pay special attention to such areas which are producing quite a good deal of foodgrain where there has not been any development of transport or industry.

Coming to our foreign policy. I would like to compliment the Government of India on its tremendous success which is continuing in the conduct of its foreign policy. Our policy has provided the world with the only alternative to cold war, and I am sure this policy will be continued. In furtherance of this policy, we have seen to it that there is no tension in the world; and wherever there is tension, we are trying to make our best effort to reduce it.

Government owes us an explanation why the *de jure* transfer of French pockets is being delayed so much. We have been hearing for the last few months that *de jure* transfer will be effected soon and no plausible explanation has been given why it has been delayed for over five years and why the French Government is fighting shy of this formality.

I also want to urge on the Government of India to grant recognition to the provisional Government of Algeria, because they have waged a heroic war of independence. So, in recognition of this heroic war we should give them recognition.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Although I am grateful to the electorate for returning me to the next Parliament, I do not want to lose this opportunity to express my sense of gratitude, along with other members of this House, to our worthy President for the inspiring address that he has delivered to both Houses. Even in his weak health our great President has taken the trouble to come personally and address us and he has referred to so many important matters concerning domestic and foreign affairs, which only speaks of the love that he has towards the great people of this country. We pray that he may be spared for us for many more years to come to guide the destinies of this country. We need his advice at this juncture. We have all the reverence for our Prime Minister. We have equal reverence for our worthy President. These two great people of this country are mainly responsible for the upliftment of this country both internally and externally and to raise our stature in the comity of nations. This House has been particularly careful this time to make a reference to our worthy President because it looks as though we are having his parting address this time. We wish that he will be here with us to deliver us many more addresses and guide our destinies.

He has referred to the plans we have on hand, particularly the size of the Third Plan and the aspirations of our people. Though the Third Plan includes so many programmes, priority is given to agriculture. We aim at self-sufficiency in foodgrains and also large production of commercial crops as raw materials for our industries and to earn the badly needed foreign exchange. I do not want to refer to all the details that he has referred to in his address. The growth

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of agricultural production to the extent of 19:1 per cent. is not a small achievement. But, in order to reach our goal, we have to go still far. Our industrial production has also gone up, thereby adding to our national income. He has spoken of the expansion of the steel plants and the starting of many more big irrigation projects. Even in the matter of trade, we have improved our position although there is necessity for increasing our exports still more. He has also spoken of our achievements in the field of education and health. All the same, we have to do still more in order to satisfy our people.

I do not want to weary the House at this stage with these plans, but I would like to say a word or two about our foreign policy. It is but natural that our minds are still very much exercised with the border problems of this country.

The security of this country is the concern of all of us. The China issue is still uppermost in our mind. Let there be no thinking in the mind of the people that we have given up our stand. Our stand is that the aggression committed by China must go. Till then we will not be satisfied at all.

So far as Pakistan is concerned we have to be a little more firm. With the object of making this country our friend we have given any number of concessions. We have given concessions after concessions. We arrived at the agreement about the canal waters dispute. We agreed with them in many respects. Even in regard to Berubari we have in a way conceded many things. But taking advantage of all this the behaviour of Pakistan is not very good. Hence in our future policies while we will certainly discuss with them certain matters we will have to be very firm.

They have raised the question of the Indo-Pakistan railway service. This is a very important issue and we have to be very, very careful when solving this question. In spite of the fact that they knew that our country was passing through the General Elections they wanted the question of Kashmir to be taken up in the Security Council all of a sudden. We are happy that it has been postponed.

I do not want to say more either about the Congo or about the Disarmament Conference. According to the news that we have read this morning about the 17-Nation Geneva Conference although the picture is not very bright, we hope that these nations will try their best to see that complete disarmament is the goal that they keep in their mind.

I was very much pained or rather was a little uneasy when Shri Gopalan said that we must withdraw our forces from the Congo. The hon. Prime Minister has taken all the trouble to explain to this House that although we are in very difficult circumstances to retain our forces there, the object with which we sent these forces there is not over and it may not be possible to bring them back. On the other hand, some relief measures may be taken in that direction. Still, when I heard Shri Gopalan say yesterday that we should withdraw our forces in the Congo I was not able to understand it.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the General Elections. I for one would say that this magnificent democratic experiment in this country has brought great credit to us. There may be loopholes here and there. In a vast country like this where crores of people have gone for voting a few things here and there may have happened, but by and large this country has shown to the world that we are after all a democratic nation and that we believe in adult suffrage. The adults may be backward but in selecting their future representatives they have exhibited enormous wisdom. These General Elections have given consent to our

policy regarding both foreign and domestic affairs. They may not be contented. They may not say that everything has been achieved but the direction in which we are going, that is, socialism at home and peace abroad, the watchwards of our domestic and foreign policies, has been given consent to by the electorate.

One or two words about the great experiment that we are conducting, namely, Panchayati Raj. People have got great faith in this. It has taken the rural population to a very great extent. Of course, certain disputes may be there among the village people but ultimately even the success of the General Elections will mainly depend upon the Panchayat elections. Therefore it becomes our greater duty to see that this Panchayati Raj is put on a sound footing. They need more money. They need more proper men to guide them. I think the future Parliament will take care to see that Panchayati Raj is put on a good foundation otherwise things may change in the wrong direction.

When I speak these things naturally my mind also goes to the liberation of Goa which we have achieved. This question of Goa was agitating the mind of this Parliament for a very long time. To the credit of our Army and the Defence forces this was achieved in a bloodless way. Two things come to my mind in this connection. When this question of Goa was being solved some of our own so-called friends outside were questioning our *bona fides*. Particularly from Britain we expected a better attitude. Hence it has become the need of the hour to be vigilant about our friendship with certain countries.

Here I do not want to raise more problems about Goa but when I heard some hon. Members here speak about the future set up of Goa, I thought that it was too early for that point to be taken up. Somebody said that it must go to Maharashtra.

Shri P.K. Deo: It should go to Mysore, is it?

Shri Basappa: Geographical and historical reasons and the wishes of the people will be the prime factors for determining the future set up. I do not want to take up those things now, but at the same time I would say that the claim of Mysore cannot be forgotten when Goa's future set up is going to be decided. At this juncture, I would agree, it should be a Union territory. When Shrimati Alva spoke about this the day before yesterday she referred to the cultural side of Goa. She knows more than anybody else as to what their leanings are.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was saying that certain backward areas should be given greater attention. Certain parts of my constituency lie in a most backward area known as the Pavugada Taluk where certain villages are almost isolated from the rest of the world. There is no access to them at all. People do not come for voting at all. There are deserts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How did you happen to get the votes then?

Shri Basappa: With great difficulty I went there this time although it was not possible for me to go there during the previous elections. I told them that contour bunding and all these things were being done, but more has to be done for these backward areas in those pockets.

The last point that would urge is that certain future problems have to be met by this Parliament. I know the capacity of this Parliament to deal with these subjects. Particularly of interest to Mysore is the Krishna and Godavari rivers water dispute. We in Parliament are aware how things are going on. I think the Gulhati

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Commission has completed its work, but efforts are being made to get the big members of the Water and Power Commission elected to this Parliament so that certain States may have the advantage of their experience to plead their cause. I hope that justice alone will prevail and that no influence will be brought to bear on these questions.

To end, I express my gratitude once again to the President and to you for giving me this opportunity.

Shri P. K. Deo: I take this opportunity to pay my tribute and respectful regard to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our beloved President who has filled this august office with dignity and honour for a period of ten years.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out the various lapses that have been found in the President's address as it projects the view-point of the Government. At the outset I associate myself with the national jubilation on the acquisition of Goa, Daman and Diu and on the fact that Portuguese colonialism of over four hundred years has come to a close. For this thing independent India had to wait for a period of fourteen years. In fourteen years we gained two thousand square miles, but on the other hand we lost fourteen thousand square miles on the northern border. Every session we get reports of fresh inroads into Indian territory by the Chinese. Those fourteen thousand square miles on the northern border are yet to be liberated from the Chinese, and if we proceed at the speed of Goa I am afraid it will take ninety-eight years to free these fourteen thousand square miles.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What an arithmetic!

Shri P. K. Deo: The strength and determination found in the liberation of Goa has been wanting in our dealings with China. I feel that some concrete steps should be taken and some time-limit should be prescribed for that. The President's address has been silent regarding that; rather the address says that we are preparing for a field of negotiation with a request for the reversal of the aggressive policies pursued by our neighbour and for the restoration of a climate of peace, because, at the request of China, talks are going on for the negotiation of a fresh treaty in the place of the Indo-Tibetan Treaty of 1954. We have seen that the Indo-Tibetan Treaty of 1954 is not worth the paper on which it has been subscribed. All the various terms in the treaty have been violated to the advantage of the aggressor. So I do not think any fruitful gain can be had by all this wild-goose chase.

Coming to the home front, I feel that the election drama is over in most parts of the country. In this election we learnt new values about so many things. I would like to point out some of them. The President has expressed his satisfaction at the victory of the Congress Party in the election by referring to the "renewed assruance and confidence placed by the great majority of our people in my Government". Sir, I fail to understand how a party which has been rejected by 55 per cent of the voters in the last election and which has been returned in a much reduced strength to the Lok Sabha and to most of the State Legislatures except probably two.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): That is wrong. Previously there were 371 Members. This time, so far there are 356 Members and elections in Himachal Pradesh, Kangra and Jammu and Kashmir are not over.

Shri P. K. Deo: If it is not so in the Lok Sabha, in most of the State Legislatures the Congress Party has been returned in a much reduced strength. And by this performance they cannot claim that they have had "the renewed confidence of the people".

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the percentage of votes polled by your party?

Shri P. K. Deo: The rule of the game is that even though a party secures a minority of votes it is elected as the majority party, because the majority of the votes are divided among the various opposition parties. So even though the Congress has secured less than fifty per cent of votes, still they claim to be the majority party of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then who should claim to be the majority?

Shri P. K. Deo: Nobody should claim.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And what should we do? Shut up the whole thing and go back?

Shri P. K. Deo: Under these circumstances there is nothing to do but to reconcile ourselves to the present situation at the same time the fact remains that the Congress has secured less than 50 per cent of votes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he should not complain.

Shri P. K. Deo: In this election we have seen that money power and official power has been freely used to further the electoral ends of the party in power. I do not make this charge because some of the opposition leaders have been defeated. We accept the defeat. But the defeat has been in an unequal fight. We have seen that even though some of us have been defeated, still we have secured the affection of the people (*Shri D. C. Sharma: How?*) and I am sure that as times roll on they will come back with added strength.

Another good feature of this election is that the Swatantra Party has emerged as the second largest political force and as an alternative to the Congress, having secured the largest number of elected representatives in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislatures next to the Congress. (*An Hon. Member*: Question). It is 203 in the State Legislative Assemblies and 27 in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not due to the self-sacrifice of the hon. Member himself?.

Shri P. K. Deo: No. We fought the election on the manifesto of the Swatantra Party. It was officially adopted by the Ganatantra Parishad. So there is nothing wrong in it. We got a clear mandate from the people on the very manifesto of the Swatantra Party.

Now, coming to the election expenses, the prescription of limit of election expenses by the election law is just a farce. In this connection I would like to quote a press statement of the Chief Minister of my State. Immediately after the election results were out he came out with a press statement. If there is any Member from my State here he will bear me out. The statement was that the Congress Party in Orissa spent Rs. 12 lakhs to fight nineteen Lok Sabha seats. Even though we know that many times that amount has been spent in the last election, let us for the time being take it that an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs has been spent by the Congress Party, and that it is true. Even then it works out to about Rs. 63,000 per Lok Sabha candidate. Besides this expenditure from the side of the party, the local candidates must have spent something to further their own election prospects according to their own resources.

This prescription of Rs. 25,000 as the limit for a parlimentary constituency in my State is just a farce.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue on Monday?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on Monday.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Dr. Ram Subagh Singh on the 8th December, 1961 regarding Compulsory military training. Out of two hours allotted for discussion of the Resolution, one hour and 19 minutes have already been taken up.

> "This House calls upon the Government to introduce compulsory military training for all college and school students above the age of 15 in the country."

No hon. Member is in possession of the House, I suppose. Any hon. Member wishing to speak?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the face of it, the object of this Resolution may seem laudable. But, I think we should pay very serious thought to this problem before we try to support the object of this Resolution. I really fail to understand the urgent necessity of introducing compulsory military training for our students in our colleges and schools. This is a very serious proposition to be put forward before our country at this stage, when we are making serious efforts for building up a new society. There should be sufficient reasons advanced for making a plea like this. In history, we have seen in some countries, certain governments have imposed compulsory military training on the youth with purposes and intentions which were not to the best interests of the youth and the people of those countries. There are certain occasions in history when certain rulers, certain cliques or groups take charge of governments and then, in order to continue in power, they try to rouse certain feelings. They try to make use of the chauvinist feelings of the people. In countries like Germany or Japan, in recent past, we have, of course seen that the youth of the country were poisoned with ideas which are alien to principles of democracy. I am surprised to see that in a country like ours which has a past history of preaching principles of peace and all that, an hon. Member who is wedded to such things, is now pleading for compulsory military training. I do not know what has happened to our country to plead for such an urgent and immediate step of giving military training to our youth. If it is from any need of protecting our country, defending our freedom and national sovereignty, I am sure, we have got a very efficient military, and we have got our defence services who have already proved their capacity to act up to the needs of our country.

Apart from that I feel that this kind of military training, if it is, of course, approved by this House and it is going to be implemented by our Government, will be an unnecessary strain on our student population, who according to me, are now passing through a stage when there is a lot of problems to be settled as far as their thinking is concerned and when we are trying to mould our younger generation in a spirit of service to the country and all that. Already, there are various schemes under which our students can engage themselves in almost similar activities. I am, of course, thinking of the N.C.C. and the A.C.C. and such other schemes which are already prevalent in our Universities. Our student population is taking to it voluntarily, and as far as I can understand, our student population is taking to these schemes of N.C.C., A.C.C. and such other things with enthusiasm. As it is a voluntary scheme, it is advisable to propagate such schemes of N.C.C. and A.C.C. and it runs against the very grain of our Indian thinking to have compulsory military training for our youth.

I am afraid the sponsor of this Resolution is looking at the situation in our country from a wrong perspective. Otherwise, one cannot put forward

such a suggestion at this juncture. Perhaps, he may be looking at things in the perspective of conquest or war or something like that. It is true that we have some problems and there is strained relationship as far as we are concerned with some of our neighbours. But, we were all along trying to solve these problems by peaceful means and we are optimistic about the outcome of these attempts to solve these problems by peaceful means. I believe that if we unfortunately—I pray let it not happen—accept this Resolution and try to implement it, it will run quite contrary to all the established principles of solving our disputes with our neighbouring countires by peaceful means. If at all it is necessary, ultimately, for us to use froce to settle some of these disputes, then, as I said earlier, we have already got a well-disciplined, courageous, brave Army and other defence forces who could meet the situation.

I do not know whether the hon. Member has thought about the financial consequences of a step like this. if we are going seriously to adopt and implement this Resolution. Just after this Resolution, we are going to consider another Resolution regarding compulsory social service for our students before taking their degree. Of course, we will be discussing that after this. I would like to point out that a Committee which went into this question of compulsory social service for one year for our students, the Deshmukh Committee, found that although it is a very good idea, a laudable idea, the practical implications are very serious. It means crores of rupees which it is very difficult to find at this time. In that situation if it is a problem of compulsory military training for all students, I do not know whether the hon. Member has thought about the financial implications. If it is such a vital thing, unavoidable at this stage, of course, finances do not matter and we shall somehow find out ways and means of implementing such a proposal. As I have said, I do not at all see a situation in our country which warrants a decision like this. It will really be loss of revenue; it will really be loss of energy and wasting of the energy of our youth. If we really want to mould the younger generations in our schools and colleges, we should ponder over other problems which are more urgent. I hope the hon. Member will not press his Resolution, because it does not at all help us in moulding the youth of our country at this juncture.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard on the last occasion the speech of the hon. Mover of the Resolution and also those of the other hon. Members who have so far spoken I must say at the outset how deeply grateful I am for the very enlightened speech of the hon. Mover of the Resolution. I am happy to note one thing. Although the Resolution talks of compulsory military training, my hon. friend has qualified it during the course of his speech. I am quoting his words:

> "I do not want that there should be compulsion as there is in certain other regimentalised countries. But there should be some sort of response from the people . . ."

I understand the anxiety which has prompted the Mover of the resolution and also the numerous others who have given their support to it on the floor of this House. Their anxiety is conditioned by the fact that this country is passing through an anxious period in the matter of its defences and security.

I would like to say straightaway that the primary responsibility for the security of the country and for the defence of its frontiers rests mainly and squarely with the defence forces, namely our Army, Air Force and Navy. Nevertheless, with a view to inculcate a sense of discipline and also prepare a sort of potential for any

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future requirements, and in order to acquaint the youth of the country with military life the Government of India have already a large number of schemes applicable to the college and high school students.

You may permit me, Sir, to go into details, because I think that when the hon. Mover has heard all that I have got to say, he would feel quite happy that the object that he has in mind is being largely secured by the various measures which Government are taking.

In the first place, I would like to refer to the NCC scheme which has been in operation since 1948. Taking the Junior Division first, this scheme applies to schoolboys between the ages of 13 and 18½ years, and in the Senior Division are taken boys under the age of 26 reading in the Colleges. The main purpose of the course is, as I said, to give training in various aspects of disciplined life. For instance, our boys in the Senior Division are given training, amongst other things, in drill with arms, weapon-training, fieldcraft, map-reading, message-writing etc. and technical subjects pertaining to their arm of service, whether it be the Army or the Air Force or the Navy. In the Naval Wing, they receive training in seamanship, gunnery, weapon-training, communications, navigation, torpedo and anti-submarine, ship safety etc. In the Air Wing, they receive training in principles of flight, aero-engines, aero-modelling, glider flying etc.

In the Junior Division, of course, the training given is mainly educational, with a view to build up the chracter and physique of the boys and infuse in them a sense of discipline.

Starting with the modest figure of about 38000 cadets in 1948-49, I am happy to say that during the period 2,70,000; the figures for 1961-62 are not complete but up to date, I am glad to say that the number of cadets enrolled is 2,93,708. In addition, in order to give a training to as many students as possible, we have also initiated the NCC Rifle Schemes. The House is aware that in addition to that we have also the ACC in regard to high school children, and that also, for boys from the age of 13 onwards, the main difference between the ACC and the Junior Division of the NCC being that the ACC boys and girls do not go to the camp and the use of the rifle is voluntary. Taking all these schemes into account, namely the NCC, the Rifles and the ACC, the House will be glad to know that during 1960-61, we had a total of nearly 15 lakhs of students covered by these various schemes. When it is remembered that these are very rough and provisional figures, and that the total number of students in the various schools and colleges in our country is of the order of 30 or 32 lakhs, it will be seen that it is no small measure that we are able to give this training, this very valuable training, to nearly half the entire student population. Taking college students alone, I understand that the number is roughly about eight lakhs, and the schemes that I have mentioned cover nearly 5½ lakhs of them.

As I referred earlier to the remark made by the hon. Mover, he does not want compulsion. He would like to have a situation where there is proper response. I would like assure him and the House that there is no want of response from the student population. There has been enough response from them. In fact, our experience has been that whereever the State Governments and the Central Government have been willing to open up new units, there have been enough boys and girls coming forward. The limitation, therefore, is not one of want of response. When I give figures about the expenditure involved, my

hon. freind will have some idea of the difficulties facing the Government.

Actually, the expenditure on this is borne by the Central Government and the State Governments in the proportion of 3:1. Some of the State Governments have their own financial difficulties, and we have our own limitations in this regard. As it is, for the numbers which I have already cited, the expenditure is of the order of about Rs. 12 crores per year. If the State Governments are willing, and they find that they have enough resources to increase the number, I would like to assure the hon. Member, that so far as the Central Government are concerned, we shall only be very happy to do so. For the year 1960-61, the Central Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.11 crores. and the State Governments Rs. 3.46 crores. As the House knows, the State Government have their own difficulties in regard to finance. Their anxiety is no less than ours and it is our earnest desire that subject to the limitations which I have set out, we should be able to expand the various schemes, so that ultimately the object which the hon. Mover has in mind and in which the House is deeply interested is secured, namely that this kind of training should be spread amongst as many of the student population as possible.

In addition to this, there are also openings for students other than those who are in the NCC, etc. in the Lok Sahayak Sena. We have not got the exact figures of the students who have joined this, because this is not confined to students alone, but it also concerns other sections of the civil population. That also works out to quite a large number.

I am sure that it is not the intention of the hon. Mover or of those who have supported the resolution that when we have such good response from the youth of this country, there should be any need for compulsory military training. In fact, if I may say so, it will not be a compliment to the youth of this country that they should be forced to undertake a course of training of this type, which is so vital to the future of this country I hope I have been able to satisfy the hon. Mover of the resolution that we appreciate the spirit in which he has moved it, and that the steps that we are taking will meet the purposes which he has in mind.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover to be good enough to withdraw the resolution.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I very much appreciate the speech just delivered by the hon. Deputy Minister. I did not have anything in kind to say regarding the speeches made by other hon. Members except that of Shri Vasudevan Nair. He was very liberal in giving certain advice and he said that there were not sufficient reasons for such training. Later on he said that there were certain troubles. Then he said that if the frontiers of the country were endangered, then this thing was needed. But he himself went on to say that even if the frontiers were endangered, we should not give up our principle of peaceful settlement of disputes. The hon. Member completely forgot what is practised in China, though he believes in their philosophy. Despite the fact that he believes in the philosophy of our Chinese friends, he does not know that there there is compulsory military training for all the youth above 15 years of age. There everybody is required to serve in the Army for at least three years. If such friends go on tendering advice, then our country will definitely be in danger.

Therefore, I think that the youth of the country should be given such training. This morning we heard the Prime Minister about what happened near Dauletbeg Oldi. We also know that some of the youth of other countries climb the Everest mountain and so on and so forth. It is therefore necessary that we should also impart

such training to our youth who can easily steer our ships, who can easily pilot our planes and who can also be good enough to conduct the destinies of the country whenever it is in danger. But if we listen to the advices of persons who believe in the philosophy of our neighbours and who praise those countries but give contrary advice here, as was done just now by my hon. Friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair. then our future will be endangered.

He also said that we would be working contrary to our well-established principle of settling disputes by peaceful means. I do not know when he discovered that, because nothing is being done against our well-established practice of settling disputes by peaceful means. If the disputes are not being settled, it is because of the fact that there is a bigger brute force on the other side. But Shri Vasudevan Nair has nothing to say about that.

Therefore, I think that in the best interest of the country it is necessary that our youth should be imparted such training. Apart from that, if we have to implement our Plans successfully and also to carry on other activities, it is necessary that a large number of our youth, particularly those who are in schools and colleges, should be given certain training which might inculcate discipline among them, because now and then we notice that they are not acting in as disciplined way as is needed in the country.

I thank the hon. Members who supported the idea as contained in the Resolution. The hon. Deputy Minister mentioned that I did not want to introduce it compulsorily. I accept that point. Just like Shri Vasudevan Nair, there is our esteemed Raja Saheb, Raja Mahendra Pratap, but on the other extreme. He finds in world federation a *panacea* for every ill be setting a country. I do not want to say anything which might go against him. But I take this opportunity to warn the country against the advice of our communist friends, like Shri Vasudevan Nair. I accept what has been stated by the hon. Deputy Minister, and I do not wish to press my Resolution. but seek the leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.56 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SECOND REPORT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Ninety-second Report of the committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th March, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

15·57 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: SOCIAL SERVICE BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the privilege to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to introduce compulsory social service for a year for those students who want to qualify themselves for any Degree".

I believe the question of compulsory social service has been with us for all these years and the Government of India has shown a great deal of interest in this. Unfortunately, the Government of India, like governments all the world over, is very cautious in its approach to radical measures of this kind and very conservative in its dealing with far-reaching reforms in any field. The result has been that though the Deshmukh Committee was in favour of this kind of thing, though the Inter-University Board also was in support of a measure of this kind and though even the Central Advisory Board of Education was fully in favour of a regulation of this sort, the Government under pressure of public opinion, which is not always a very safe guide, did not pursue this measure all along the line. I believe there were some University Vice-Chancellors who were not in favour of this. We have some Vice-Chancellors who have been brought up in the old traditions and who do not always see eye to eye with the new national urges and who do not take into account fully the new national aspirations; they live in a world which has died, but still they are there. Therefore, they find it very difficult to address themselves to the changed conditions in our country.

16 hrs.

Similarly in India, today, we have a strange mixture of those persons who want us to stay put where we are and those who want to speed up things. For, instance, only recently I was hearing a speech made by an hon. Member of the Opposition, and I found in that speech the voice of undiluted conservatism, the voice of conservatism which would not let us go forward. So, in India in the Central Advisory Board of Education, in the Vice-Chancellors' conference, in all these august bodies we have a fairly good representation given to those who are still living very much in the past, who are not able to see the future, who are not able to understand the new aspirations of the people. Therefore, this resolution did not have the kind ofseception which it should have had.

Moreover, I am told the press of India was against this resolution. I have not been able to get together all the editorials which have been written against this resolution on compulsory social service in all the papers of India, but I do feel that the press of India is also in the hands of persons who by far and large do not want that India should embark on any measures of radical reform. For instance, we have seen in the present elections how many papers supported the Congress and how many papers went against the Congress. After all, the Congress is a progressive organisation. So, if the press of India did not support this measure, I think it does not take away from the utility of this measure, from the usefulness of this measure, but it only knows how the press of India is not always responsive to that kind of public opinion which is not expressive, which is not always spoken very potently and strongly.

So, I feel that our Government which is very sensitive to criticism that appears in the newspapers, and which is always more or less taking its cue from some of these papers which do not see eye to eye with the progressive measures that we want to adopt did not think it fit to proceed with it. I believe that this is one of the omissions on the part of the Government, and I wish this omission had not been there. I wish it had been possible for me to propose this last resolution in this last session of the second Parliament on a more cheerful and optimistic note, but unfortunately that was not to be, but I am sure that our Education Minister, who sometimes rises to the occasion and is able to feel the pulse of the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

public, will be able to bless this resolution and do something which will be educationally momentous, socially far-reaching and nationally epoch-making. I am sure that he will see how beneficial this resolution is.

Social service is a concept which is accepted all over the world. Social service as an integral part of education is a concept which is to be found acceptable in every country of the world. I visited the Soviet Union a few years ago, and I found that they had made productive service or social service a part of their curriculum from the very first class to the end of the secondary school system. It was a kind of graded system, and it was done there because in the Soviet Union, as in every other country of the world, they were turning out bookish people who were wedded to the white collar profession, who thought it undignified to do any kind of manual work or any kind of work which was productive. The fact of the matter is that people are going away and away from those pursuits and avocations which are necessary for building up a healthy and prosperous country.

16.06 hrs.

[Shri Mulchand Dube *in the Chair*]

I do not know what will happen to our agriculture when free and compulsory primary education is there in full force. I do not know what will happen to other pursuits in our country when education spreads much more than it has done today. I think one of the defects of the present-day education has been that it has created in the minds of students a kind of distaste for old time-honoured, hereditary professions. Every one wants a job, every one wants a cushy job which he can do by sitting in a cushy chair in a cushy office which is centrally air-conditioned. That is the aim of education as it is understood these days.

I believe the time has come when we should try to emphasize the social aspect of education. This can be done in two ways. In the first place, education has got to be productive; in the second place, our education has got to be linked up with the needs of the community in which that education is given. These are the two needs of education today, and I was very happy that the Soviet Union understood these needs and tried to give a new direction to the educational system that was prevailing there. I think something like that has got to be done in this country also.

I remember the wife of one of the Ministers of the Central Government was very keen on social service, and she had a school for people who are not able to get their education through the normal channels. She had a kind of evening school. To this school came washermen, their sons and daughters and persons of those ranks. They did very well in the school, but after some time, the parents of the children came to the lady who was running the school and said: "For God's sake close the school, because our children refuse to do any work at home; they do not want to wash the clothes, they do not want to do any work which we are doing today". What is that due to? That is due to the wrong concept of education to which the British gave currency all these years and to which we are also lending our support. What is that? That education is a book-centred thing, job-centred thing, a white-collar profession centred thing. That is what we are doing. Now, we must make good this deficiency in our free India and that can be done only by introducing compulsory social service for a year.

I believe that in free India the opportunities for higher education have multiplied very much during the last 15 years. Take my own State. In my own State we started with only one university and today we have two universities. Not only that; we are going to have a third

university, the Punjabi university. It is not only that; we are now having an Agricultural University in Ludhiana. And similar is the case with other States also. (*Interruption*). We are having more opportunities for higher education and we are having graduates of all kinds, not only graduates of the kind which we have in Shri Balraj Madhok who just tried to interrupt me, not only graduates of the kind we have in Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and myself, but we are going to have graduates in all kinds of subjects, science, agriculture, veterinary science etc. I think my university has, at this time, 32 departments and if it goes on adding to the number of departments at this rate, I do not know how many departments we will have at the end of 5 or 6 years. The same is the story with all universities also.

The universities are now not the old type of universities where you can have only B.A. Pass in Arts and Sciences. We are now having so many different subjects like anthropology, sociology etc.; and we are also having all these subjects at the college stage; all those subjects which formed the subjects of study at the post-graduate stage are also there in the three year degree course in the university classes. Now, I want the graduates of the universities to give back something to the community, before they go out into the world, the community which has given them this kind of higher education.

Higher education will cease to be a privilege in my country after some time. Higher education will be a question of merit; and we will have any number of stipends and scholarships for those who want to go in for higher education. But, even then, I believe the products of these colleges must render unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar And here Caesar is not the government but it is the community, the nation, the State. They must pay back a part of the debt which they owe to their State or their country.

Sir, I am a very old-fashioned person and I have been taught to pay back all kinds of debts. So many debts are enumerated in our *Shastras*. We have to pay back our debt to our *gurus;* we have to pay back our debt to our parents; we have to pay back our debt to others. But, I believe, in the changed context of today, the biggest debt that any student has got to pay back is the debt to the State or the community. The implementation of this Resolution enables students to pay back slightly the debt which they owe to the community on account of the education which they have been given.

After all, the fees that they pay is a very small part of the expenditure that is incurred in keeping them at school or college. I would say, in the first place, we must have social service. As I was studying this problem, I was amazed to find how many agencies were there in this country, indigenous and foreign, that were doing social service here.

For instance, I was amazed to find that there is one organisation, the Social Service International, an international organisation which is doing social service in our country, social service of all kinds. They are engaged in slum clearance in the State from which the Minister of Transport and Communications comes; I mean Madras. They are engaged in other kinds of activities. I do not want to enumerate all the activities in which they are interested. They take part in community development work; they take part in health services. They are doing work for the Tibetan children. They do all this work by organising week-end camps and other things. So, there is a passion for social service in the world today and that passion is being guided and channelised by some of these international agencies that are working in our country.

Even in our country there are so many agencies at work. They are all giving some kind of service to the nation. There is the National Cadet Corps; there is the Auxiliary Cadet

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Corps; there is the labour and social service scheme. Then, there are National Discipline Schemes and Village Apprenticeship schemes. All these are there.

You might have heard of the Peace Corps, one of the bright ideas of President Kennedy, one of the most gifted statesmen of the world today, and one of those statesmen who give new ideas and implement them. The peace corps is there; some of its members have come to India and are engaged in agricultural work. So, I find that social service is now an accepted form of activity for young men all over the world. It is also a kind of activity accepted in this country of mine. For instance, we know about the Bharat Sevak Samaj that makes use of the social service instinct of young men and women in this country. All this is happening. But it is happening on a scale which is inadequate for a big country like India. After all every one has been saying that we must speed up the progress of India; this could be done only if we think of every work in terms of its scale. Now, social service is there but on a voluntary basis, on a niggardly basis, on a very small basis. The result is that it does not meet with the requirements of the situation. Therefore, I say that if you want to give proper direction to the spirit of social service which is to be found among the young men of the country, you must introduce an element of compulsion. Compulsion and democracy sometime do not go together. When I talk of compulsion they say: well, you are not talking in terms of democracy but some other form of Government. This is utterly wrong. If democracy and compulsion do not make good companies why are we having free and compulsory primary education? If they do not make good mates, why are we having compulsion in so many other forms for instance, inoculation, vaccination, etc. There are some persons who object to this kind of thing also. I think compulsion should be there but should be used judiciously and only for those purposes which are nation-building. I believe that if there is any place where a case can be built up for compulsion, it is in the field of social service. Therefore, we should not fight shy of the word 'compulsion' in this context.

Of course, our Minister, a very fine gentleman will get up and say to me: Mr. Sharma, we are going to have this on a voluntary basis. Somehow, this word 'voluntary' has become very popular with some persons in this country. It is the voluntary basis to which I take objection because with this voluntary basis we will get nowhere. Take our Lok Sahayak Sena or our Territorial Army. We are always thinking in terms of a voluntary basis. Where are we? Therefore, in these nation-building activities we should have recourse to compulsion inspite of what the editorial writers in some of the daily newspapers of India say. We should take courage in both hands and do these things. I want compulsory social service for only one year. I do not want that the students should not become earning members for their family for a long time. I want that they should devote one year compulsorily to the service of their motherland, and change the face of the motherland. All of us who have fought our elections have seen the changing face of rural India. What do people want us to do? In the first place people want that the gulf between the villages and the towns should be abolished; or at least reduced, if not abolished. One of the best ways of doing it is to send these educated young men to these villages. Suppose a veterinary graduate goes to a village for a year, he will be able to look after animal husbandry of that village and it will make a world of difference. Suppose somebody who is going to qualify himself as a doctor of medicine goes to a village, he will be doing something useful. This will not end; it will be a kind of ever expanding chain of voluntary workers going to the villages; it will be something like an *amar jyoti*.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): *Amar Jyoti?*

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; it is something which you do not understand, too tough for you. It will mean perpetually giving some service to the people.

Our degrees have these days a lot of value; there is no doubt about it. Recently I read a statement made by Shri Deshmukh; he is now the Vice Chancellor of Delhi University. He said that there should be only two kinds of degrees: pass and distinction. I fully endorse what he has said. I think we should abolish the first, second and third class or division business. This is a hang-over from the British days. Every degree holder should show that he has not only profited by the lectures in the class room or stay in some hostel but had done something to help his people.

When the partition of India took place and we the people from West Punjab came over to East Punjab, we found there were very few schools and fewer colleges; we found there was no place where our university could be established; we found that there were more students than could be accommodated in schools and colleges. What did the State Government do at that time? They instituted social service and said that a student who did social service would be promoted to the next class after some time. In this way some of our people got degrees. I tell you that some of these people who got these social service degrees have not done worse than anybody else in life. They have done as well in life as anybody else. Therefore, I would say that these people should be given a chance.

Then, what about the finances? I think the finances should not worry us very much, because, after all, the finances will have to be shared between the States and the Centre. You may ask, "Will these boys do only manual work?" For instance, some of the questions have been listed by Shri Saiyidain in the beautiful report which has been brought out. His analysis is very correct but his conclusions are all wrong. He asks, "should the scheme be initiated on a voluntary or a compulsory basis." I say it should be initiated on a compulsory basis. Then, "should we start any form of carefully selected minor project on a national scale?" Well, it should be started on a national scale. Then, "what should be the optimum duration of the scheme?" Of course, there are so many things to be said in this connection. I would say that the optimum duration should be a year. Again, "what should be the nature of the project undertaken?" All these things can be taken up, because Shri C. D. Deshmukh, in his report, has given a very full answer to these things.

I do not wish to take any more time of the House. I would only say that this scheme should be given godspeed in this free India of today. Of course, what kind of work should they do, whether it should be supplemented by general education or not, etc., are matters of detail. But we must accept the principle that a student will get his degree only after he has given back to his community, to his nation, or to his State or to his country, a part of what the nation or the State has done for him. I believe that is what is needed in the context of today, and I am sure Dr. Shrimali will be able to support my resolution in its entirely and will do something for which he will be remembered for many years to come.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to introduce compulsory social service for a year for those students who want to qualify themselves for any Degree."

Any amendments?—Well, the hon. Member is absent. Now, Shri Vansudevan Nair may speak.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great plea-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

sure in associating myself with the Mover of this resolution and I am generally in agreement with the spirit of this resolution although I cannot agree with all the details that the Mover has already placed before the House.

This idea of social service is not a new one. I remember that as a student, I had also an opportunity on a very small scale to participate in the social service associations of our colleges at that time. But of course I see a vital difference between such small-scale activities and the idea proposed in this resolution as well as the idea mooted by the Deshmukh Committee which is under the consideration of the Ministry of Education for the last so many months.

Here, we want a scheme for the whole country on a national scale, and we envisage it as a compulsory scheme. Just before this resolution came up, I was speaking against compulsion as far as military training was concerned. I could not agree with my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh about compulsory military training, but here, I can readily agree with my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma as far as compulsory social service is concerned. I also feel that our student population should come down from the ivory tower which at least some of the students are occupying at this stage in our country. They should be associated with the actual living realities of India today. Our student population which, of course, should be the cream of our intelligentsia, should not be divorced from the realities of life. They should know what is happening in our factories and farms, and manual labour by the student population is a very important thing.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma was speaking about compulsory social service in another country, the Soviet Union. I had also the privilege of seeing some of the activities of the students and the youth, and I was really surprised to see that the student and youth organisations have taken up the responsibility of building big projects by themselves. Actually, there is a competition going on between the various provinces and the various organisations. When I was travelling in the underground railways one day the interpreter who was with me told me that some of those railways were mainly built by their universities. This is true not only in the socialist countries. In some of the newly-liberated countries of Africa, I could see that hundreds of thousands of students were entrusted with the responsibility of building schools and colleges and libraries and such other institutions. Of course, the State is at their disposal. The State comes to their aid in all forms and they are helped in every way possible by the authorities. Otherwise, they cannot do these things because a lot of technical help is needed, besides financial help.

As far as social service is concerned, I would like to say that this should not be confined only to social services as such. It should be broadly conceived as activities co-ordinated with the developmental and planned activities of our country today. How can our students and generally our youth be associated more closely with the developmental activities taking place in our country? That is the real problem which is posed by this resolution as far as I can see.

This has another important implication. I think that at this stage our youth is passing through a very important period, when many of them are not able to make up their minds as to how they should associate themselves with these activities. As a matter of fact, it is unfortunate that large sections of our youth are just onlookers and it is really a waste of energy as far as the young people are concerned. So they should be told how they can be associated with these tremendous activities that are taking place today. If we succeed in drawing the large masses of students into

such activities, I am sure that it will mould their thinking also in a healthy direction.

We all know that at present, the recent elections have again demonstrated that quite a large section of our youth is unfortunately taking to reactionary ideas, disruptive ideas, and even communal and caste ideas. Communalism and casteism are posing serious problems for our country, and if a considerable section of our youth is drawn to these movements, that is the ruin of our country. I believe this resolution would be a check to such tendencies and if we are able to draw quite large sections of our young people into such healthy activities, that will definitely help them to take to healthier ideas and thinking. In that way also this deserves serious consideration.

Coming to the details of the scheme, I had opportunity to go through the recommendations of the Deshmukh Committee and I think there was some discussion of the Vice-Chancellors sometime back. But I was distressed to see that at least some of those in authority looked at this scheme as a short-cut to meet the problem of unemployment of educated youth. I do not know whether I am wholly correct; I will correct myself if the Minister gives the true facts. It is unfortunate if this question is looked at from this angle.

The main problem was the problem of finance, as I could understand from the discussions of the Vice-Chancellors and Education Ministers. Of course, it is a very serious problem because if all the University students are to be absorbed in this activity for one full year and if the expenses are to be met, as suggested by Shri Sharma, by the State Governments and the Central Government, that will pose a very serious problem. At the same time, you cannot expect the parents to meet the expenses for an extra year as far as the boys and girls are concerned. Already there is a lot of strain on the parents, because the expenses of university education are going up.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister to consider whether we should have a scheme for one whole year like this as suggested by the Deshmukh Committee or whether it is possible to absorb the students in such activities during the mid-summer vacations all the three years. Instead of a full year at one stretch, it is quite possible that these students, after their examinations each year, can be distrbuted to the factories, fields and various sectors of our developmental activities and they can be associated with that work. They will be able to contribute something, because it is not such a long period. Already, many of our voluntary agencies as well as Government are spending a lot of money by way of contribution to the various camps being held in our country by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other agencies. So, if there is a co-ordinated scheme, the students in our universities can be trained in such activities during the mid-summer vacations all the three years. Also, the problem of finances can be solved very easily in that case. This has to be considered.

I would request the Minister to bestow some attention on this and not to postpone this endlessly. We do not know what is happening in the Ministry and what is happening so far as the Vice-Chancellors and universities are concerned. But next year, when the universities and colleges reopen, we should be in a position to implement this scheme. To my thinking, perhaps it is possible to have this scheme implemented if it is done during the mid-summer vacations and not at a stretch in one year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Chairman, this resolution moved by my hon. friend is certainly entitled to a very careful consideration by this House. The hon. Member who moved this resolution has a life-long experience in the field of education and he has literally ripened his hair snow-white considering all these problems. This idea, I think, was thrown out by the Prime Minister more than two years back when

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.]

he was doing some stray loud thinking. The idea was taken up by the Ministry of Education and as is the usual practice with us, it was consigned to a committee, which has gone into it and submitted its report which was discussed by the consultative committee on education more than once, I believe and there were divergent views expressed on the subject.

16.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This idea was further discussed by the Vice-Chancellors of the various universities. I have gone through the views expressed and I find that very valid reasons have been advanced against the scheme being taken up.

The objective and the purpose behind this resolution is undoubtedly sound. Nobody denies the fact that our student world should not be kept completely isolated from the realities of life. They should get into real touch with the day-to-day problems, they must imbibe ideas and traits of character and should be in harmony with the community life of the country. But I have no hesitation in saying that I have never been able to reconcile myself to this one year's compulsory social service idea. Not because I am opposed to any idea of compulsion or conscription of the student community for such work, but I think it is not only impracticable, but as a matter of fact, it is quite wasteful of the energy of the students and it will do more harm than good to our country.

My friend who moved the resolution said that he had paid a vist to U.S.S.R. and had seen how the student community in that country were engaged in social work and how they were associated with various type of activities; how they took up their own projects, etc. But I wish here to point out how different is the way in which this idea has been taken out and worked into the actual life of the student community in that country; it has been done in a most scientific and practical manner.

What is suggested here is that we must have one exclusive year when all the students either at the time of entry into the colleges or afterwards are asked to do a certain social work in the rural areas. They will be raw youths from whom you can expect very little and on whom you will spend much more. I do not know if they have worked out what the financial implication of this wasteful proposal is going to be. Even at present our admissions total up to about 7 lakhs. I think in 1962, the number is going to be 10 lakhs of students, who will get into the universities. If you calculate on the basis of Rs. 100 per student per month, it will come to about Rs. 10 crores per month. Throughout the year, you will have to spend more than about Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 200 crores. Just consider whether it is feasible or not. Even if you find all the financial resources, what are the students going to do? Why should we not adopt more sound and more practical policy? Why not the students from the very beginning when they start education, even at the primary level in the rural areas, not develop an integrated personality? Why should the traits of social service and patriotism be not given to them at the very outset? Why should it not form part of the curriculum, of the syllabus, of the various activities of the students during the session and off-session? That could certainly be done, and that is exactly what is being done in the U.S.S.R. and in those countries which have given a practical shape to this idea. Instead of ear-marking one year for conscription and giving them social service training by wasting a colossal amount of money, not knowing what they are going to do in the rural areas—in fact, they will be more indisciplined in the rural areas and they will get very little training from the

rural areas than otherwise—why not we make it part of their curriculum? Therefore, the correct course would be to have an integrated programme from the very outset. Now we have got schools in the rural areas. These schools should set apart one or two hours every day for community development work when you can give them training in all social activities. It will involve no extra expenditure and, at the same time, will prevent the students from having any funny ideas about social service.

Then I would like to ask one question. When this Resolution is going to be given practical shape, will this compulsory social service education apply to all girls at the age of 16 or 17? If so, and if they are going to be sent to the rural areas, you will have to make arrangements for their camps etc. How are you going to do all those things? I think we in this country are being carried away by too many fads and fancies which will do considerable harm to ourselves. I hope the Education Minister will not be carried away by the sentimental grounds and will apply practical wisdom to the whole proposal and see that our entire educational system, our entire curriculum is reoriented and establish social service institutions in the rural areas where the students can be sent so that the whole programme is so revised and adapted that the purpose of the Resolution is fulfilled more fully than is envisaged or could be done even if one whole year's compulsory social service is given to all the students.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend was referring to the new national urges. We in this House as well as the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities are all practical people who know what the national urges and aspirations are and what radical reforms we must bring about. As a matter of fact, we have been pleading all the time that we should give such an education to the youngmen which will be in keeping with the society in which they live. The society is now undergoing a wonderful transformation; we all understand it. If the other people do not fit in with our own idea we call them reactionaries or conservatives. The press of the country has every right to give expression to particular views on particular subjects. We can say that the press is in the hands of certain vested interests; that is understandable. They have given an indiaction of it more than once. But on certain subjects like this, I do not think the press of the country could be characterised as reactionary because they do not just take up that idea.

My hon. friend further said that he belongs to that class when we learn to give more than what we take from the community. That is a fundamental principle which is followed in all sound countries. But why do you want the student who has hardly taken anything from your educational system and who has hardly anything to contribute to be sent to the rural areas at the tender age of 14, 15 or 16? What has he to contribute there? He has not yet learnt what he has to contribute. You have got to teach him right up to his university education. What does he do after his university education? Is he always engaged in certain anti-social or antinational work? After your education you are making a contribution to the community. I am making a contribution to the community. Everyone who goes into service in the various fields, whether it is in the field of education or of administration or in any other field. should have that patriotic sense in himself. He must have that spirit of social service in whatever field he finds himself. There is no exclusive field where social service is rendered. It is rendered in whatever walk of life you find yourself in. You may be anywhere. If you have this idea, I think this will be a very funny idea. It is as if here is a compartment of social service and let us send them for one year to render social service.

Social service should be part and parcel of our life. It should become

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.]

the way of life of your newly educated people. Therefore it must form part of education from the very beginning. If it is from the very outset, young boys and girls will learn much more. To send them for one year would be a most wasteful scheme. It will be wasteful of the energy of our young men and of the good money of this country. Therefore in the present form I strongly and stoutly oppose this Resolution. I would rather emphasise that we must fulfil the real objective and purpose of this Resolution in a more forceful and effective manner by re-orientating our entire educational system, our curriculum, the way of life of our students and give them the character of patriotism and of social service so that in whatever walk of life a student fits in he works with that spirit and works in that manner. He must grow up and develop into that type of a young man. Why need he be a cushy cushy man wanting a good job? Everyone would want a good job, but even when you are doing a good job do it well and proper and in the best interests of the country. I consider that to be the best form of social service. I do not want my young men to go and drudge. With the scientific advance let the young men of this country have all the best things of life and never shirk work.

I speak not only on ideological or theoretical grounds. When I started my career in the fourth standard I was in an institution where more than 40 years ago we had to do all kinds of social work. I was in a hostel from the age of 10. We never had in our hostel a servant. We had to do all our work in the hostel. We had to prepare our grounds and everything. Cooking was done and young boys took part in the various activities. They had to go round the villages in those days. I am talking of 40 years back. We had to go out to the villages and render some social service even in those days. Social service should become a part and parcel of a young man's life. We should see that this becomes the way of life of our newly educated men. Let us not think of social service in an isolated manner. That would be a completly wrong approach and a complete waste of time of our young men. We have already done a lot of harm to them.

And this has to be taken note of: we have introduced so many half-baked reforms. I do not think this scheme will come into operation in the manner in which it is put through. If necessary, we can further discuss it in our Consultative Committee and chalk out a practical programme whereby the youth feel inspired and his way of life will be changed and he will get the real social outlook and be able to fulfil the objects and purposes which my hon. friend, for whom I have very great respect. has in view.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावनाओं का आम तौर से समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैंने प्रस्तावक महोदय के सम्पूर्ण भाषण को सुना है । यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शारीरिक श्रम और मस्तिष्क श्रम में जो फ़र्क इस समय है, उसको समाप्त किया जाये और यह तभी हो सकता है, जब अपने देश की शिक्षण-संस्थाओं में शारीरिक कार्यों को भी महत्ता प्रदान की जाये । ऐसा मैं दो कारणों से कहता हूं । पिछली दफ़ा इसी सदन में १६ अगस्त, १९६१ को एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया था कि हमारे देश में बी० ए० पास बेकारों की संख्या ५०,६७०, इण्टरमीडिएट पास बेकारों की संख्या ६६,७४० और मैट्रिकुलट बेकारों की संख्या ४,४७,१३७ और इस प्रकार कुल पढ़े-लिखे बेकारों की संख्या ५,६७,५४७ है ।

यह बात जाहिर करती है कि हमारे देश में पढ़े-लिखे लोग आम तौर से नौकरियों के पीछे भागते हैं और वे छोटी मोटी नौकरियों के लिए जगह जगह मारे मारे फिरते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा पद्धति इस किस्म की है कि उसमें लोग

अधिक से अधिक शारीरिक श्रम की ओर नहीं लगाए जाते । परिणाम यह है कि देश के सामने एक विकट समस्या खड़ी है कि आखिर इतने लोगों को किस तरह काम पर लगाया जाये ।

अभी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने खुद ही बताया है कि बहुत से समाजवादी देशों में विद्यार्थियों से शारीरिक श्रम लिया जाता है, उन से समाज-सेवा कराई जाती है, ताकि आगे चल कर वे सर्विसेज में, नौकरियों में जाने के अलावा सामाजिक कार्यों में लग सकें । परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से एक बड़ी विकट परिस्थिति देश के सामने है ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने फ़रमाया कि विद्यार्थियों को सामाजिक सेवाओं में लगाने का अर्थ है उन के समय को बर्बाद करना और रुपये को बेकार खर्च करना । उनकी समझ में इससे देश का कोई कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है । लेकिन मेरे विचार में इस तरह की बातें कतई तौर पर ग़लत हैं । यद्यपि इस प्रस्ताव से यह नहीं मालूम होता कि सामाजिक सेवाओं का क्षेत्र क्या है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उसका मतलब सिर्फ़ कूड़े की सफ़ाई ही नहीं है, बल्कि प्रस्तावक महोदय की भावना यह है कि हमारे विद्यार्थी लाजिमी तौर पर शारीरिक श्रम को भी उतना ही महत्व दें, जितना कि वे मस्तिष्क के कामों को देते हैं । यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब अनिवार्य रूप से उन को कुछ किसी न किसी समाज-सेवा में लगाया जाये । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, तो फिर वही समस्या हमारे सामने आयगी कि स्कूलों कालजों से निकलने के बाद हमारे छात्र क्या करें, कौनसा काम करें । हमारे देश में हर साल करोड़ों लड़के स्कूलों कालजों से निकलते हैं और वे नौकरियों के पीछे भागते फिरते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें उनको आसानियां मिलती हैं । आप गांवों में जाकर देखिए कि लोगों की मनोवृत्ति वहां से भागने की बनती जा रही है ।

लेकिन सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि हमारे देश में काम की महत्ता नहीं है । आम तौर पर शारीरिक कार्यों को लोग मोटा काम समझते हैं और समझते हैं कि यह काम छोटे आदमियों का है, हमें नहीं करना चाहिये । यह भावना तभी खत्म होगी, जब विद्यार्थी सामाजिक कार्यों में लगाए जायेंगे । आज देश में करोड़ों काम पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को करने के लिये लोगों की जरूरत है । देश को शिक्षित बनाने की आवश्यकता है । विकास-कार्यों में लोगों को लगाने की जरूरत है । यह बहाना बनाना ठीक नहीं है कि इसमें पैसा खर्च होगा । अगर इस तरफ़ कोई कदम न उठाया गया, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि ऐसे विद्यार्थी पैदा होते रहेंगे, जो क्लर्की के पीछे दौड़ते रहेंगे और उन को काम न मिलने के कारण देश में कठिन स्थति पैदा हो जायगी ।

यद्यपि यह प्रस्ताव साफ़ नहीं है, लेकिन इसका उद्देश्य यह जरूर मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों को अनिवार्य रूप से कुछ इस तरह के काम दिये जायें, जिससे मुल्क में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो कि शारीरिक काम करने वालों और मस्तिष्क का काम करने वालों में कोई बड़ा भेद बाकी न रहे, जैसा कि अभी है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं हूं कि इन दो कारणों में यह जरूरी है कि शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिए ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने फ़रमाया कि लड़कियों को कैसे सामाजिक सेवाओं में लगाया जायगा और उन के लिये भी कैम्प बनाने पड़ेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में छात्र और छात्राएं पढ़ते हैं, वहां से बहुत दूर उन को ले जाया जायगा । यह नहीं कि दिल्ली के छात्र-छात्राओं को कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता के लड़के लड़कियों को दिल्ली भेजा

[श्री मरजू पाण्डेय]

जायगा । वे लोग अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में समाज-सेवा का काम करेंगे. जहां अलग रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है । इसी तरह लड़कियों के लिये भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि छात्राएं बाहर भेजी जायें ।

मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा कहा था कि हमारे देश में समाजवाद की बात तो जरूर सरकार की ओर से कही जाती है, लेकिन समाजवादी पद्धति को अपनाने में उसको डर लगता है । पता नहीं, सरकार की ओर से वह कौन सा समाजवाद स्थापित किया जा रहा है , जिस में दिनों-दिन फ़र्क बढ़ता जा रहा है । इस फ़र्क को समाप्त करने के लिए और देश में सही भावनाओं में समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश के विद्यार्थियों को ऐसे कामों में लगाया जाये कि शारीरिक और मस्तिष्क का काम करने वालों में वह फ़र्क समाप्त हो जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और यह भी उम्मीद करता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को मानेंगे, ताकि जो कठिनाइयां देश के सामने उपस्थित हैं, वे समाप्त हों ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a scheme of national service on a compulsory basis for the youth is a matter which has exercised our minds for a long time. I should think, even before Independence came, this was one of the hopes of those who were struggling for independence that we should have trained disciplined students who will later take to various occupations in life after they have gone through a period of national service. In India, we do not believe in compulsory military service for the younger generation. It is not that we rule it out altogether if an emergency arises. We do not think it necessary to inculcate this teaching to the young except in an emergency. But, we do feel that national service on a different scale, which includes social service—it may be educational, it may be various kinds of service—which is required to re-build this nation, can be given to the youth through the Universities. This is a subject which has exercised the mind of the Central Board of Education and the present Minister of Education for some time. I know that he has himself given a great deal of thought to it. The matter is one which is of a great deal of importance to the nation.

We talk of indiscipline of the youth. What are we doing to give them that kind of education through which they can make the theoretical training that they have into something that is real? We do not give them that training in the schools and colleges. We know that a great deal is talked about educational reform. It is one of the suggestions of the Deshmukh Committee, and naturally a good one, that this will be one of the means through which we shall be able to fill the vacuum that there is now in the educational system, by which not only are we confronted with the problem of unemployment, but also with un-employability. There are many graduates who, when they are asked to work in the rural areas or when they are asked to take charge of a cooperative, are not capable of doing this, because they have had theoretical education which does not give them any kind of a touch with the realities of life. In nine month's of service ——because a year of social service or national service would really come to nine months, taking the holidays into consideration is given to them on a compulsory basis, they will be better equipped to enter into the occupations which they will undertake afterwards. We speak a great deal about paucity of proper personnel. My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who has objected to this has often and often spoken about the inadequacy of those who are in Government service, and I

presume also, in other services, because it is not everybody who joins Government service. These inadequacies are due to the lack of a proper type of education, an education which teaches the students to face the realities of life. My hon. friend was talking about realities. I say that it is only that education which teaches a person to come into contact with the people, and which inculcates in him a spirit of social service, which can be called real education. If this country has to get out of the morass in which it has been enveloped during the years of our dependence, if our developmental plans are to be a success, then the entire country has to be behind it.

We have said hundreds of times on the floor of this House and outside, and the Ministers also have spoken about it, and everyone else also has spoken about it, that we must have public co-operation behind our schemes of development. What would be a better method of public co-operation than to get the youth of this country enthused in these schemes? As soon as they have finished with their theoretical training in the colleges, before the grant of the university degrees, if for nine months, they do work not only in rural areas but also in the urban areas, it would be a great thing. I would like to point out to my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that it is not merely in rural areas but in urban areas also where national service is required, and the youth can be utilised for this. These young people can become enthused in the work that they may do; when they take employment in government service, having had this training before, they will understand it better, and they will be profited by it. They will be enthused in the developmental plans, so that in whatever walk of life they may be called upon to earn their living, they will be able to do the work in a proper manner.

I would really ask the hon. Minister, when he replies to the debate, to take into account the fact that it is a great investment in human material which is required. We have been talking all along about investment in human material. In the Third Plan, there is a special chapter on this. How can we have proper investment in human material if we do not discipline the youth not only to study books, but also to carry out actually some of the work which they may be required to do afterwards? It is required not merely from the point of view of the youth but also from the point of view of the country as a whole. For, today, we are facing an emergency. It has been said 'This is not war-time? why should you have compulsory national service now?'. I would like to point out that the emergency today in our country is just like any war. We are fighting with our back to the walls against poverty and ignorance, against the prejudices that envelop us which prevent national integration. If we are to overcome all these things, then it is necessary that the youth of our country should be imbued with the proper spirit. They have to be given proper training to help others; they should have national integration not only taught to them in text-books or by listening to lectures, but by working for all the people, irrespective of whether they belong to their own caste or to other castes, or to whatever state to which they belong. Everyone of them should work for the good of the country. The nine months that they will spend in national service is not a waste. Whatever financial resources we may spend on this national service is not a waste at all, because we shall be training the youth of the country to take to those occupations which we want them to take, imbued with the spirit of service.

Today, we say that we must teach those who take to Gonvernment service to understand and appreciate that they are doing some work for the country, because they are imbued only with the spirit of earning their living. Here is one of the ways by which we can overcome that difficulty. Here is a service through which many things can be achieved. Of course, financial resources are required. In the Third

[Shrimati Renuka Ray.]

Plan, we are investing a great deal of money on so many items. Surely, we should not grudge investment on human material, whereby the younger generation of our country will be imbued with a spirit of national service, and the indiscipline which is prevalent among them will also be overcome. Surely, we should not grudge any expenditure on this item.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has spoken about the amount of money required for this service. According to the calculations of the Education Ministry, it will cost Rs. 450 a year per student. I do not say that compulsory national service can be brought in everywhere at once. But I would say that those universities which have agreed can make a beginning. I do realise the difficulties of the Education Ministry. When there are certain persons in positions of authority in universities who object to bringing in this, it is difficult for the Education Ministry to insist on it. The same is the case if State Governments do not help. But there are areas where such help is available. Why not start in those areas? If some universities do not come under the scheme, if some Government do not come, let them stay out for the time being. Let us make a start, not by talking of voluntary service. Voluntary service we have had, not today but long long ago when the British were in this country. Then the pioneers worked against the greatest odds. Whatever voluntary service may be done by us today, I think that the work that was done in those years was of much greater value against greater odds. Today government money is being spent on social service on a voluntary level. All sorts of organisations have sprung up all over the country. Even central organisations that have no roots in this country, disburse the money to camps. I would like to say that if all the money that is being disbursed in this way is collected together and not given to individual labour camps here and there but pooled for this compulsory national service scheme, we shall find a lot of money. Money is already being spent and some more will be required. We can phase, it by starting compulsory service in this way, where we find State Governments, more particularly, universities, helpful.

I know it is a difficult thing. Whenever we launch a new scheme, some difficulty will crop up. There is no doubt we shall make mistakes. Was that an argument for not fighting for freedom in this country? Is that an argument for the Government not to have plans of development? Certainly, we shall make mistakes here also, but we shall learn from our mistakes and go ahead. May be that the machinery at the beginning may not be as good as it should be; may be there will be faults here and there, lacunae and gaps existing. But in spite of all that, if we make a beginning, if the Ministry of Education and the Government of India take heart and courage into their hands and start the scheme in those areas where they get help from the universities, may be in a humble way, it will be a success. Through this means, we shall inspire the youth of the country to social service and national service for the country and we shall overcome all the fears that so many grown-ups have today that the youth of the country are indisciplined and so there is no knowing what is going to be the future of the country. I support the Resolution whole heartedly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bal Raj Madhok. Hon. Members should not exceed seven minutes.

श्री बलराज मधोक (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे आदरणीय प्राध्यापक श्री दी० चं० शर्मा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

जहां तक हमारे युवकों में सेवा की वृत्ति पैदा करने की आवश्यकता का सम्बन्ध है, उस बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। किन्तु सेवा एक भावना है और भावना दबाव से, विवश कर के नहीं पैदा की जा सकती। यह

भावना पैदा की जा सकती है संस्कारों के द्वारा, शिक्षा के द्वारा और यदि आप शिक्षा के द्वारा संस्कारों के द्वारा अपने देश के युवकों के अन्दर उस प्रकार की भावना पैदा कर सकें, तो वे पढ़ते हुए भी समाज सेवा के दूसरे काम कर सकते हैं। यदि हम उन के अन्दर यह भावना नहीं पैदा कर सकते हैं तो फिर आप कोई भी स्कीम बनाते रहें, कोई भी योजना बनाते रहें, वहां सेवा नहीं होगी, बेगार होगी। आज वास्तव में यही स्थिति है। हमारे शास्त्रियों ने शिक्षा और विद्या के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि ठीक शिक्षा वही है जो विनय पैदा करती है।

शिक्षा ददाति विनयं
विनयं ददाति पात्रता

विद्या से विनय आती है और विनय से पात्रता आती है। हमें देखना होगा कि क्या अपनी शिक्षा के द्वारा आज अपने नवयुवकों के अन्दर हम वह विनय की भावना, वह पात्रता की भावना पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम वह पैदा नहीं कर रहे हैं। कुछ मूल त्रुटियां हैं हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में, और यह दुख: की बात है कि पिछले १५ सालों से हर साल हम दीक्षान्त भाषणों में सुनते रहे, पढ़ते रहे, कि शिक्षा पद्धति में यह दोष है, वह दोष है, आज शिक्षा हमारे हाथ में है और देश स्वतंत्र है, परन्तु हम शिक्षा पद्धति को बदल नहीं सके। उस की त्रुटियों के कारण देश के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ रही है और कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं। उन को फेस करने के बजाय मुकाबला करने के बजाय, हम शार्ट कट ढूंढते हैं, हम उन को इवेड (evade) करने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस प्रकार की स्कीमें प्रस्तुत करते हैं। यह गलत बात है। वास्तव में सेवा वही कर सकता है जिस के अन्दर सेवा की वृत्ति हो, सेवा की भावना हो, और जिसकी अपनी मांगें पूरी हो चुकी हों, जिसकी अपनी तृष्णायें पूरी हो चुकी हों। इसलिये हमारे पूर्वजों ने यह नियम रक्खा था कि पहले ब्रह्मचर्य चले, शिक्षा इत्यादि प्राप्त की जाय, उस में हर प्रकार की सर्वांगीण उन्नति हो नवयुवकों की, फिर वह गृहस्थ में जाय, फिर वाणप्रस्थ ले और उस के पश्चात् सन्यास ले। वाणप्रस्थी और सन्यासी ही वास्तव में सही मानों में समाज की सेवा करते थे। जिन को सही मानों में समाज की सेवा करनी चाहिये, सोशल सर्विस करनी चाहिये, वे तो चाहते हैं कि कब्र में जाते जाते भी रुपया कमाते रहें, अपनी जेबें भरते रहें। मैं बहुत आदर पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं शर्मा जी से कि उन का समय है सेवा करने का और वे बनें समाज सेवी। पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर समाज सेवा नहीं होती। समाज सेवा का स्थान और है, परन्तु जो सेवा उनको करनी चाहिये वह तो वे करते नहीं, नौजवानों से, १५ साल के, १६ साल के, २० साल के युवक युवतियों से कहते हैं कि घर छोड़ कर सेवा करो, फिर उस के लिये रुपया दीजिए। रुपया ले कर सेवा नहीं होती। उस के लिये वृत्ति पैदा होनी चाहिये। कुछ संस्थायें देश के अन्दर हैं जो युवको के अन्दर सेवा की भावनायें पैदा करती हैं।

हमारे देश के अन्दर कई बार राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की लोग बड़ी निन्दा करते हैं। परन्तु वास्तव में यदि देश के अन्दर कोई समाज सेवा की भावना पैदा करने वाली संस्था है तो वह संघ है। जब हम लोग कालेजों में पढ़ते थे तो हम से कहा जाता था कि तुम कालेज में पढ़ने के बाद एक साल का समय देश सेवा में दो। सब जानते हैं कि संघ का काम कितना फैला। मैंने एम० ए० पास किया फर्स्ट क्लास में, उस समय मुझे कमिशन मिलता था आर्मी में, लेकिन मुझ से कहा गया कि तुम ने इतने साल पढ़ाई की है अब एक साल सेवा में लगाओ। कितने ही नौजवान थे जिन्होंने एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास किया था। वे समाज सेवा में लगे। हम गांवों में गये और समाज सेवा का काम किया। हमें किसी ने रोटी

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

नहीं दी, हमें नौकरी नहीं दी, लेकिन हम यही भावना ले कर गये थे कि हम समाज के अंग हैं, यह समाज हमें पालता है, पोसता है और हमारा कर्त्तव्य है कि उस समाज में जा कर हम उस की सेवा करें। इस प्रकार जन सेवा की भावना पैदा की जाती है और उस भावना को ले कर जब हम जाते हैं तब सही मानों में समाज की सेवा होती है। हमारे यहां पहले भी समाज सेवा होती थी। नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय से विद्यार्थी निकलते थे, पंडित निकलते थे, और वे देश में ही नहीं, विदेशों में भी जा कर सेवा करते थे। उन्हें कोई नौकरी नहीं देता था, प्रलोभन उन को नहीं दिया जाता था, दबाव उन पर नहीं डाला जाता था, उन्हें तनख्वाह मिलती नहीं थी, लेकिन उन में भावना जागृत की जाती थी और उस भावना के बल पर इस प्रकार की सेवा होती थी।

मुझे याद है जब काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ, पाकिस्तानी सेनायें आगे बढ़ रही थीं तो २४ अक्तूबर, १९४७ की रात को कोई १२ बजे मेरे पास मेसेज आई पैलेस से। मि० मेहरचन्द महाजन जो बाद में चीफ जस्टिस बने, वहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने कहलाया कि महाराज बुला रहे हैं महल में। मैं १७ बजे पहुंचा और पूछा कि क्या हुक्म है। कहा तुम्हारी सेवा की जरूरत है, दुश्मन उड़ी तक आ पहुंचा है। भारतीय सेना पहुंची नहीं हमें कुछ नौजवान चाहिये, तुम नौजवान दे सकते हो। मैंने कहा कि नौजवान क्या करेंगे? उन के पास कोई बन्दूक नहीं है, तलवार नहीं है, आप लाठी चलाने से भी रोकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि आप के नौजवानों में सेवा की भावना है। आप नौजवान दीजिये हम उन को ट्रेन करेंगे और आगे भेजेंगे। रात के तीन बजे मैंने इमर्जेन्सी काल दी और सवेरे पांच बजे २०० नौजवान इकट्ठे हो गये। दिन में उन को ट्रेनिंग दी और अगले दिन उन को आगे भेज दिया गया। कोई मिलटरी आफिसर जो उस समय काश्मीर में था, बता सकेगा, मि० महाजन बतला सकेंगे कि जिस समय तक भारतीय सेना नहीं पहुंची, हमारे नौजवान जो कालेज के विद्यार्थी थे और स्वयंसेवक संघ के थे उन्होंने कितना काम किया। जम्मू में एरोड्रोम नहीं था, वहां पर हवाई जहाज नहीं उत्तर सकता था। हम ने वहां सड़कें बनाईं एरोड्रोम बनाया। लेकिन हम ने सड़कें बनाई तो किसी पर कोई एहसान नहीं किया। हमारे अन्दर यह समाज सेवा की भावना पैदा की गई थी संघ के अन्दर, किसी पर हमारा एहसान नहीं था।

आज आवश्यकता यह है कि हम अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति के अन्दर सुधार करें और नौजवानों के अन्दर समाज सेवा की भावना पैदा करें। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि जो विद्यार्थी रोज हमारे सम्पर्क में आते हैं। अगर हम उनसे ठीक बात कहें और उन को ठीक प्रेरणा दें तो उत्तर अवश्य मिलता है Strike the right chord and get the right response. आज जब नौजवानों के पास हम लोग जाते हैं तो वे सड़कें बनाने और पत्थर तोड़ने के लिये भी तैयार हो जाते हैं। हम उन को कोई प्रलोभन नहीं देते, उन को पैसा नहीं देते लेकिन फिर भी वे काम करने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं। कहीं आग लग जाय, बाढ़ आ जाय, सब से पहले हमारे नौजवान वहां पर पहुंचेंगे। जब भी आग लगती है, बाढ़ आ जाती है, उन के दिल के अन्दर विचार पैदा होता है कि समाज को उन की आवश्यकता है और वहां उन को पहुंचना चाहिये। आज इस तरह की भावना पैदा करने की जरूरत है इस के लिये इस प्रकार की योजनाओं की जरूरत नहीं है। जैसा कि श्री माथुर जी ने कहा स्कूलों और कालेजों में ही जब बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, तभी उन्हें सेवा की ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है, वहीं उन से काम लिया जा सकता है, उन के अन्दर वहीं ठीक बातें इनकल्केट की जा सकती हैं, अच्छी पुस्तकों के द्वारा

जब हम स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे तो हितोपदेश पढ़ते थे, पंचतन्त्र पढ़ते थे। आज हितोपदेश नहीं पढ़ाया जाता, पचतन्त्र नहीं पढ़ाया जाता, रामायण का बालकांड नहीं पढ़ाया जाता। आज जो पुस्तकें पढ़ाई जाती हैं, उनके द्वारा यह भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती, यह स्पिरिट पैदा नहीं हो सकती। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर व्यक्ति के अन्दर इस प्रकार की भावना बढ़े कि यह देश हमारा है, यह समाज हमारा है और इस देश तथा इस समाज की सेवा करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है। परन्तु समाज की सेवा की भावना शिक्षा पद्धति के द्वारा संस्कारों के द्वारा पैदा करें। इस तरह की बातें कर के, कम्पल्शन डाल कर, बाध्य करके आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। फिर लोकतन्त्र के साथ कम्पल्शन (Compulsion) नहीं चल सकता। लोकतन्त्र में कम्पल्शन की बात हमारे समाजवादी भाई कहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि अगर कम्पल्शन डाला जाये तो भी क्या बात ह। मगर मैं कहना चातता हूं कि जहां पर कम्पल्शन का एलिमेंट आया वहां लोकतन्त्र चल नहीं सकता। लोकतन्त्र का भाव यह है कि प्रेरणा दो, हर व्यक्ति के अन्दर उच्च भावना को उभारो और प्रेरणा दे कर उन से काम लो। आप यहां प्रेरणा देने का काम नहीं करते, दबाव डालना चाहते हैं। लोकतन्त्र प्रेरणा के आधार पर चलता है, लोक तन्त्र डंडे के जोर पर नहीं चलता। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि जो पद्धति हमने अपनाई है उस पद्धति को समझें और उस पद्धति के अनुसार समाज में और अपन नौजवानों में उचित भावना पैदा करें। हमारे नौजवान हमारे पीछे हैं। नौजवानों के अन्दर देशभक्ति की भावना है, त्याग की भावना है। उनके अन्दर आदर्शवाद है, लेकिन उन के आदर्शवाद को जागृत तो करो। आदर्शवाद उन में आज सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि वे लोग जिन को हम अपने नेता कहते हैं, समाज के नेता कहते हैं, वे अपने अन्दर ठीक आदर्श उत्पन्न करें। यह सेवा की भावना खाली नारों से नहीं आ सकती। यह काम ठीक तरह के आदर्श पेश करने से होगा। आज कल कालेजों में जो प्रोफ़ेसर्स होते हैं, जो लोग हमारे नेता कहलाते हैं, उन के अन्दर सेवा की भावना उत्पन्न कीजिये ताकि वे आदर्श पेश कर सकें, तो निश्चित है कि यह भावना फैलेगी और उसी के साथ इस प्रस्ताव की जो स्पिरिट है वह पूरी हो सकती है। आज जो योजना रक्खी गई है वह गलत है और उस से लाभ कम होगा, हानि अधिक होगी।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री दी० चं० शर्मा ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है उस का विषय बड़ा ही महान है। हम सभी उन के आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने इस विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचा और उस के द्वारा सरकार का भी ध्यान खींचने का उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया है।

जितने भाषण मैंने सुने और प्रस्तावक महोदय का जो भाषण मैंने सुना, उन से मुझे यह स्पष्ट नहीं मालूम पड़ रहा है, प्रस्ताव भी इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट नहीं है कि इस का उद्देश्य क्या है। क्या यह उद्देश्य है कि विद्यार्थी जीवन में जो लोग रहते हैं उनके अन्दर सेवा की प्रवृत्ति जगाई जाय, उन को समाज सेवा के अनुकूल किया जाय, या देश के अन्दर समाज सेवियों की जरूरत है इसलिये विद्यार्थियों को अनिवार्य रूप से इस काम में लगाया जाय। कुछ भाषणों से यह स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ा, जैसा कि श्रीमती रे जी ने कहा, कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन की कमी देखी जाती है और इस सम्बन्ध में जब जब इस सदन में बहस हुई है तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान खींचा है कि यदि विद्यार्थियों के जीवन में सामाजिक प्रवृत्ति लाने का प्रयास किया जाय तो उस से अनुशासनहीनता में कमी होगी। इससे स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ा कि विद्यार्थी

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

जीवन की कमी को दूर करने के लिये समाज सेवा अनिवार्य करने के लिये यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है । लेकिन प्रस्तावक महोदय ने, जब वे इस पर भाषण दे रहे थे, कहा कि विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर बहुत से ऋण हैं । जैसे पितृ ऋण है, मातृ ऋण ह, गुरु ऋण है, वैसे ही समाज ऋण भी है जो कि विद्यार्थियों को पूरा करना चाहिये । और इसलिये उन को समाज सेवा करनी चाहिये ।

मेरा खयाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में यद्यपि अभी अभी कल्याणकारी राज्य हुआ है, लेकिन उस ने बहुत से कार्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में या राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अपने ऊपर लिये हैं । लेकिन फिर भी और देशों की तरह हिन्दुस्तान में भी बहुत से ऐसे कार्य हैं जो सरकार की एजेन्सी के द्वारा नहीं हो सकते हैं और जिन को करने के लिये स्वतन्त्र रूप से संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता आज भी है और आगे भी रहेगी, और जैसा कि माननीय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है, इस देश में, यहां, भी और यहां के बाहर भी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो सामाजिक सेवा करके लिये सामने आई हैं और अपने ऊपर उन्होंने अनेक काम ले रक्खे हैं । लेकिन इस समय विचारणीय विषय यह है कि क्या हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई कमी है जिसका प्रभाव पूरे विद्यार्थी समाज के जीवन पर है, और जो कुछ विद्यार्थी जीवन के लिये करने की जरूरत है वही सांसारिक जीवन के लिये भी जरूरी है और उस जरूरत की पूर्ति करने के लिये किसी प्रकार की समाज सेवा को अनिवार्य रूप से कराने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं । अगर इस बात को मान लिया जाय और जैसे कि बहुत से शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों ने भी समय समय पर इस बात को कबूल किया है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक बहुत सी त्रुटियां हैं । हमारे विद्यार्थियों में व्यवहारिक ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता है । शिक्षा पद्धति में किये गये सुधारों के बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे विद्यार्थी जो कि स्कूल, कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों से निकलते हैं, इस १४, १५, या २० वर्ष के विद्यार्थी जीवन ने उन्हें संसार में होने वाले संघर्ष का सफलता के साथ मुकाबला करने के लिए अच्छे तरीके से प्रशिक्षित नहीं किया है । विद्यार्थियों में व्यवहारिक ज्ञान का अभाव रहता है । इसी लिए बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता रहता है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल चूल परिवर्त्तन हो ताकि उनको किताबी ज्ञान प्राप्त होने के साथ साथ व्यवहारिक ज्ञान और सामाजिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त हो सके ताकि आगे चल कर जब वह जीवन संघर्ष में कूदें तो वे जीवन की समस्याओं का मुकाबला मुस्तैदी और बीरता के साथ कर सकें । वे लोग अपने जीवन को सफल बनाते हुए देश और समाज के लिये उपयोगी सिद्ध हों । यही कारण था कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी हांलाकि उनका जीवन राजनीतिक संघर्षों से भरा पड़ा था तो भी उन्होंने हर तरीके के सामाजिक सुधार और शिक्षा सुधार पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया । उन्होंने उनका स्वयं भी अध्ययन किया और हमारे शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों को भी उनके अध्ययन में लगाया । उस के बाद यह पता चला कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा तक में कमी है और उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए शिक्षा में एक मौलिक परिवर्त्तन करने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया और जिसका कि अरम्भ सारे भारतवर्ष में किया जा चुका है । लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि जितना ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर जाना चाहिये था अभी तक नहीं गया है । सिद्धान्त रूप में सरकार ने इसको मान लिया है और हमारे देश में बुनियादी शिक्षा जारी की जा चुकी है । अभी जैसा कि हमारे माथुर साहब ने कहा मैं भी समझता हूं कि यह अलग से विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा समाप्त

करने के बाद एक वर्ष के लिये उनको सामाजिक सेवा में लगाना विशेष फलदायी नहीं होगा। उचित तो यह होगा कि इसके लिए हम अपने प्रारम्भिक, माध्यमिक और विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक परिवर्त्तन करें और उनको शुरू से ही स्कूल स्टेज से बाहर जा कर समाज सेवा करने का मौका दें, ताकि समाज सेवा का उन्हें अनुभव प्राप्त हो सके और अपने भावी जीवन में कामयाबी के साथ प्रवेश करने के लिए उन्हें आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण मिल सके।

जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य माथुर साहब ने कहा मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक विद्यार्थियों द्वारा समाजिक सेवा करने का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है, । आवश्यकता आज इस बात को देखने की है, कि कैसे विद्यार्थियों में आज जो व्यावहारिक ज्ञान की कमी दिखाई देती है उसको पूरा किया जाये और उसके लिये शिक्षा प्रणाली में क्या परिवर्तन वांछनीय हैं। हमें इसकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हुए व्यावहारिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त करे और उसका समाज के साथ पूरा समपर्क स्थापित हो सके। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा तक के पाठ्यक्रमों का फिर से अध्ययन करें और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की अवधि से लेकर कालिज शिक्षा तक की अवधि में विद्यार्थियों को यदि सामाजिक शिक्षा देने का प्रयास किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह ज्यादा कारगर होगी।

प्रस्ताव में अनिवार्य रूप से सामाजिक सेवा करने के वास्ते एक वर्ष का समय अलग निकाले जाने का सुझाव मेरी समझ में अव्यवहारिक है और विद्यार्थियों में एक रसता पैदा करने के बजाय उन में यह भावना पैदा करेगा कि यह चीज ऊपर से लादी जा रही है लेकिन अगर माध्यमिक शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रमों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किये जांय और अपने विद्यार्थी काल में सामाजिक काम करने का उन्हें मौका दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम अपने मकसद में कामयाब हो सकेंगे और इस के प्रति लोगों का बुरा खयाल पैदा नहीं होगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा कि अनिवार्य रूप से जो काम कराने की कोशिश की जाती है उसमें विद्यार्थियों का रस पैदा नहीं होता है और उस के प्रति उन के दिलों में विरोध की भावना उत्पन्न होती है। वर्तमान प्रस्ताव से हमारे विद्यार्थियों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा हो सकती है कि डिग्री देने के लिये सरकार हम से अनिवार्य रूप से एक साल की बैगार करवाना चाहती है। जहां तक प्रस्ताव के सिद्धान्त और उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है इस के बारे में किसी को भी विरोध नहीं हो सकता ह लेकिन अगर विद्यार्थी समाज में यह भावना पैदा हो गई कि सरकार हमारे ऊपर जबरदस्ती कोई चीज लादना चाहती है और उनका एक साल का समय इस बेगार को करवाने के लिए लेना चाहती है तो भले ही प्रस्तावक महोदय का उद्देश्य कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो उस उद्देश्य के पूरा होने में बाधा पड़ेगी और उस उद्देश्य के बरखिलाफ काम होगा।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है और जैसा कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा भी है शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रमों में आयूल चूल परिवर्त्तन किया जाय। दूसरे देशों का अनुभव भी यह बतलाता है कि उन्होंने अपने वहां सामाजिक सेवा को शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम का एक अंग बना दिया है। सामाजिक काम को स्कूल, कालिज और विश्वविद्यालयों के जीवन का एक अग बना दिया है। ऐसा होने से विद्यार्थियों को इस बारे में किसी प्रकार का दबाव नहीं मालूम पड़ेगा। और किसी तरह की दुर्भावना इस योजना के प्रति पैदा नहीं हो सकेगी।

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इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त की भी बात उठाई गई है । विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सामाजिक सेवा करने के लिए अलग स यदि एक साल का समय निकाला जाता है तो इस योजना को चलाने के लिए हमें करोड़ों रुपयों का प्रबन्ध करना होगा । आज देश की मौजूदा हालत में लोगों की भावना यह हो रही है कि अगर किसी प्रकार के टैक्स बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो वे उनको देना नहीं चाहते हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में अगर हम इस काम के वास्ते देश और समाज पर करोड़ों रुपयों का बोझ ादने की कोशिश करेंगे तो विद्यार्थियों के प्रति लोगों की दुर्भावना ही पैदा होगी ।

यह ठीक ही है कि हमारे मुल्क में बुनियादी तालीम को सिद्धान्त रूप में न लिया गया है जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उसको बढ़ावा दें और अपने विद्यार्थियों को केवल किताबी ज्ञान न दे कर सामाजिक काम करने का मौका दें तो हम अपने उद्देश्य में अवश्य कामयाब होंगे । यह सिद्धान्त मान लिया गया है कि सिर्फ किताबी ज्ञान देने की जो कोशिश की जाती है वह ज्यादा कारगर नहीं होती है लेकिन अगर उनको काम करा कर शिक्षा दी जाय तो वह ज्यादा कारगर होती है और उनका मानसिक विकास भी सही तरीके से होता है । किताबी ज्ञान स्थायी नहीं होता और वह महज तोता रटन्त हो जाता है और वह समाज के लिए लाभप्रद नहीं होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । सरकार ने एक कमेटी बैठायी थी । सरकार इस बात की जांच कराने के लिये यदि जरूरत समझे तो उच्च स्तर पर फिर एक कमेटी बैठा सकती है जो कि इस बारे में जांच करे कि यह योजना कहां तक उपादेय और फीजेबुल है और यह संभव भी हो सकती है या नहीं और यदि हो सकती है तो किस तरीके से संभव हो सकती है। उस उच्च स्तर की कमेटी द्वारा फिर इन तमाम बातों पर जांच पड़ताल करवायी जा सकती है और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यदि इस योजना को लागू किया जाय तो वह समाज के लिए ज्यादा लाभप्रद सिद्ध होगी ।

मैं प्रस्ताव का पूरे तौर से तो समर्थन नहीं करता लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से अध्ययन करके और छानबीन करके पाठ्यक्रम में वांछनीय परिवर्तन करेंगे अथवा किसी दूसरे तरह की योजना सामने लायेंगे । वह योजना ऐसी हो जिससे लोगों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा न हो कि जबरदस्ती सरकार हमारे ऊपर कोई चीज लाद रही है। ऐसी भावना लोगों के दिलों में पैदा न होने देनी चाहिए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे भाई श्री दी० चं० शर्मा युनिवरसिटी स्टूडेंट्स के वास्ते एक साल की सोशल सर्विस कम्पलसरी करने का जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उसका मैं अनुमोदन करती हूं । अब इस एक साल की कम्पलसरी सोशल सर्विस करने में हमारी लड़कियों की भी बात आती है और उनको भी यह सोशल सर्विस करनी है । सोशल सर्विस करने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह एक अच्छी चीज है और यह होनी चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगी कि एक साल इसमें बच्चों का बेकार करना मेरे ख्याल में कुछ उचित नहीं लगता । सोशल सर्विस की भावना जैसा कि हमारे माथुर साहब ने कहा बच्चे में शुरू से ही आनी चाहिए । ६ साल की उम्र के जबकि बच्चा स्कूल पढ़ने जाता है तब से ही यह सोशल सर्विस करने की भावना उसमें भरनी चाहिए लेकिन एक दम से १८, २० या २२ साल के लड़कों को गांवों में ले जाना और उनके लिए एक

साल की सोशल सर्विस कम्पलसरी करना मेरे विचार में कुछ उचित नहीं लगता है।

इस बारे में मुझे तजुर्बा है कि भारत सेवक समाज और दूसरी वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन्ज जब बच्चों को काम करने के लिए गांवों में ले जाती हैं, तो एक दो घंटे वे काम करते हैं, लेकिन उन पर डेढ़ दो रुपये प्रति लड़के के हिसाब से खर्च करना पड़ता है। गांव वाले यह शिकायत करते हैं कि ये लोग लेबर करते भी नहीं और पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। खास तौर पर इलैक्शन्ज के दौरान में हम लोगों ने गांवों वालों से यह सुना कि रोडज् और मकान वगैरह बनाने की जो स्कीम्ज हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं किया जाता है, काम भी अच्छा नहीं किया जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी पैसा ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है। वास्तव में होता यह है कि बच्चों को एक दो घंटे रोक कर फिर लेबर को बुला कर काम करवाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह समझती हूं कि सिर्फ एक साल सोशल सर्विस का काम कर के सर्टिफिकेट लेना एक बेकार बात है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव में जो योजना रखी है, उसमें लड़कियों का काम क्या होगा, यह मालूम नहीं है। पता नहीं, वह इस बारे में क्या सोचते हैं।

सिर्फ सोशल सर्विस की योजना लागू कर देने से बच्चे अच्छे हो जायेंगे और यूनिवर्सिटीज में स्ट्राइक नहीं होगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। पुराने जमाने में गुरु के पास रह कर जो अंतवासी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे, उनको विद्यार्थी कहा जाता था। लेकिन अब विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं; बाजार में पढ़ाई होती है और छात्रों को नोट्स दिये जाते हैं। आजकल लैक्चरार और विद्यार्थी दोनों ही किताबें नहीं पढ़ते हैं। जैसे तैयार करके दावत में मुंह से केक खाते हैं, वैसे ही आजकल नोट्स देकर बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है। बच्चों का कैरेक्टर, घर, समाज-सोसायटी और स्कूल, इन तीन जगहों में बनता है और इन तीन जगहों में उसको शिक्षा और ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए। लेकिन अब सिर्फ बाजार में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। हमारी आज की एजकेशन डिफेक्टिव है और उसमें तब्दीली होनी चाहिए।

मैं देखती हूं कि कालेज में हर साल में दो-तीन बार तातील होती है, जो कि कुल मिला कर साल में तीन महीने के करीब होती है। उनको ऐसे ही छोड़ देने के बजाये उनको एक डेढ़ महीना काम करने के लिए गांवों में भेजा जा सकता है। इस प्रकार तीन साल की यनिवर्सिटी एजकेशन में तीन चार महीने के लिए उनको काम पर लगाया जा सकता है।

हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में उगाई और कटाई के मौके पर एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होती है। उस वक्त हजारों आदमियों की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन आदमी बहुत मिलते नहीं हैं। यह काम एक दो हफ्ते होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इन बच्चों को गांवों मे ले जा कर एग्रीकल्चरल (किसान) को मदद दिलाई जाये, जिस का लाभ यह होगा कि उन के द्वारा सोशल वर्क हो जायगा, गांव वालों की मदद हो जायगी और उगाई में वृद्धि हो सकेगी। आजकल गांवों मे कई लोग लेबर न मिलने की वजह से अपनी जमीन में पूरा काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन बच्चों को एक साल के लिए सोशल सर्विस में लगाने के बजाये यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि राशन कार्ड की तरह उन के कार्ड रखे जायें, और एक साल में एक महीना उगाई और कटाई के वक्त काम कराया जाये, जो कि उन कार्डों में दर्ज किया जाये। उन दिनों में वे वहीं गर्वो

[श्रीमती बक्सीबाई]

में रहें और काम करें । टीचर भी साथ रहें ।

कई माननीय सदस्य अन-एम्पलायमेंट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अन-एम्प्लायेमेंट शहरों में ही है । मुझे तो यह नजर आता है कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के बच्चों को यह सिखा रहे हैं हैं कि गांवों में काम न करना मैं जानती हूं कि मेरी कांस्टीचुएन्सी में ३०६ लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट मिल सकता है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई टीचर जाता नहीं है, दूसरे काम करने के लिए कोई वहां जाता नहीं है । जिन लोगों को हम एप्वायंट करते हैं, वे कुछ देर के बाद वापस शहरों को लौट जाते हैं और वहां पर शोरो-गुल करते हैं कि हम को काम नहीं मिलता । हमारी शिक्षा में यह डिफेक्ट है कि लड़के-लड़कियां शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद गांवों में जा कर काम नहीं करना चाहतीं ।

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी सुझाव दिया है, एक साल का पीरियड सोशल सर्विस के लिए अलग रखने के बजाये अगर सैकेंडरी एजूकेशन और फिर यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन की पूरी अवधि में थोड़ा समय बच्चों से काम कराया जाये, तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा । इस में ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं होगा । माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, की राय अच्छी है, लेकिन उस पर अमल करने में दिक्कत होगी ।

अब हम आर्टस के स्थान पर टेक्निकल एजूकेशन पर जोर दे रहे हैं और टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज ज्यादा बना रहे हैं, जिन में हम डाक्टर और साइंटिस्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं । हमारे देश में आज डाक्टरों और दूसरे टेक्निकल व्यक्तियों की बहुत कमी है और हम उन को तैयार करने में जल्दी कर रहे हैं । इसलिए अगर हम उन को एक साल के लिए रोकेंगे, तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहती है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, का रेजोल्यूशन देखने में अच्छा है, लेकिन उस पर अमल करने में प्रैक्टिकल डिफीकल्टीज का सामना करना पड़ेगा । मुझे आशा है कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार किया ज्ायगा ।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो यह प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं । यह प्रस्ताव बहुत सीधा और साफ है और प्रस्तावक महोदय ने बड़े साफ शब्दों में उस का उद्देश्य और भावना हमारे सामने रखी है । सीधी-सीधी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हम सब के ऊपर कुछ ऋण है और उस ऋण का अदा किया जाना जरूरी है । उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया कि क्या खर्च पड़ने वाला है । उन्होंने इस बात पर भी जोर नहीं दिया कि विश्वविद्यालयों मे या कालेजों में एजूकेशन खराब हो रही है । उनके प्रस्ताव का मुख्य मुद्दा यह है कि इस देश का नौजवान, जो कि शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के डिग्री पाने की मंजिल तक पहुंचता है और इस देश का बहुत सा रुपया अपने ऊपर खर्च करता है, यह ठीक है कि आने वाली जिन्दगी मे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर के उस कर्ज की अदायगी करेगा, लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि वह अपने आप को डिग्री के लिए क्वालिफाई करने से पहले उस भावना का सुबूत तो पेश करे कि जिस समाज ने उसे शिक्षा दे कर उस मंजिल तक पहुंचाया है, उस समाज का कर्ज वह अपने आप पर स्वीकार करता है ।

आज देश की गरीबी की स्थिति में, उस स्थिति में, जब कि हम को अपने देश को उठाना है और देश को उठाने के लिए जब कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी पड़ रही है, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उन नौजवानों को, जिन को हम अपने विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में गरीब जनता के पैसे से शिक्षित करती हैं, एक बरस के लिए गांवों मे भेजा जाये और यह देखा जाये कि जो शिक्षा उन्होंने प्राप्त की है, उस को वे समाज के अभ्युत्थान के लिए वहां तक प्रस्तुत करते हैं । इस से उन की कर्ज की अदायगी की मंशा जाहिर होगी ।

आज हमारा देश कितने दुःख और दर्द में पड़ा हुआ है । अविद्या का घटाटोप अंधकार हमारे गांवों में फैला हुआ है । लोगों और मवेशियों में बीमारियां हैं और गन्दे मकानों और झोंपड़ियों में वे रहते हैं । जिस व्यक्ति ने डाक्टर की डिग्री के लिए अपने आप को क्वालिफाई किया है, क्या वह वहां पर जा कर उन गरीबों की दवा-दारू करने में मदद नहीं कर सकता ? जिस व्यक्ति ने शिक्षा की डिग्री के लिए अपने आप को क्वालिफाई किया हुआ है, क्या वह वहां जा कर ज्ञान के प्रसार मे सहायक नहीं हो सकता ? आज वहां पर नंगे बच्चों के शरीर रोगों से जर्जरित हो रहे हैं । उन को नहाना नहीं आता है, कपड़े पहनना नहीं आता है, एक हाई-जिनिक तरीके से भोजन करना नहीं आता है । क्या वह आदमी, जो कि विद्यालय या विश्वविद्यालय से निकल रहा है, गांवों मे जाकर हमारे उन बच्चों को उस तरह की शिक्षा दे कर उन्हें एक सुखद और स्वस्थ जीवन की तरफ लाने में सहायक नहीं हो सकता ?

माननीय सदस्य, श्री माथुर, ने कहा कि ये बच्चे लोग वहां पर जा कर क्या करेंगे और यह कि वे वहां पर केओस पैदा कर देंगे । मुझे उन की बात पर ताज्जुब होता है । अगर हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज और हमारे नौजवानों के सम्बन्ध में, विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों से निकले तरुणों के सम्बन्ध में यह खयाल है, तो अच्छा होता कि ये विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय बन्द करने की बात कही जाती । यह ठीक है कि वे रा हैं और उन को जिन्दगी का अनुभव नहीं है, लेकिन उन में जजबात की शून्यता होगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता । मैं यह विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि आज के युवक को हमने ठीक तरह से शिक्षित करने की दिशा मे कोई बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया है । यह बात ठीक है । लेकिन फिर भी हम इतने बेजिम्मेदार नहीं हैं कि गांवों के वातावरण में पहुंच कर दुःख और दर्द से भरी हुई दुनिया में जा कर हम यह न समझ सकें या हमारा युवक यह न समझ सके कि उसका क्या फर्ज है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उनको वहां भेजा जाता है तो एक कोरेक्टिव का यह काम देगा ।

आज के विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय विलास के वातावरण में बने हुए हैं । दुर्भाग्य से हमारा जो इतिहास रहा है, हमारे यहां विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा का, उच्च शिक्षा का जो इतिहास रहा है, उस इतिहास में यह चीज बिरासत में हमें मिली है । जब हम शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोचते हैं, प्लानिंग करते हैं तो हमारे दिमाग, उस पुरानी रट से बाहर नहीं निकलते हैं और हम उसी दिशा में सोच पाते हैं । वैसी ही आलीशान इमारतें बनाने की बात हम करते हैं, वैसा ही शान और शौकत का वातावरण हम वहां पैदा करते हैं । हम चाहे इससे जितना भी बाहर निकलने की कोशिश करते हों, जितना भी बाहर निकलने की बात

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

को सोचते हों हम बाहर नहीं निकल पा रहे हैं । यह बात हमारी मर्जी के प्रतिकूल बच गई है और यह बात हमारे अन्दर और भी ज्यादा घुसती जा रही है और न सिर्फ घुसती जा रही है, बल्कि मजबूत से मजबूत होती जा रही है । इस तरह से पढ़ कर जब युवक निकलता है, तरुण निकलता है तो जहां हिन्दुस्तान का हृदय बसता है, उस हृदय से वह अवगत नहीं हो पाता है । वह विलास के वातावरण में रहता है और चाहता है कि उसकी जिन्दगी विलासमय बनी रहे । शिक्षा का अन्तिम लक्ष्य जो औसत का तरुण समझने लगता है, यह समझने लगता है कि वह अपने आप को सुखी बना ले और वह यह इसलिए समझने लग जाता है कि उसके चारों ओर का वातावरण सुखमय है । ऐसी दशा में दुःख और दर्द जैसी भी कोई चीज है, इसका उसे कोई भान नहीं हो पाता । मैं समझता हूं कि एक कोरेक्टिव इफैक्ट इस चीज का होगा अगर हम नौजवानों को यह मौका देते हैं कि वे गावों में जाएं और गरीबी और दुख दर्द में पड़े हुए आदमियों के बीच में रहें । इससे उसकी आत्मा शुद्ध होगी और इसका एक अच्छा प्रभाव उस पर पड़ेगा । एक अंधेरा जो उसके चारों तरफ छाया हुआ है और जिसे हम अंधेरा समझते हैं वह दूर होगा । एक चकाचौंध, चाहे तरक्की की चकाचौंध वह है, उस चकाचौंध ने उसके मन से देश के वास्तविक स्वरूप को भुला दिया है और इसको हमें दुरुस्त करना है । उसकी वृद्धि विलास की तरफ झुक रही है और उसकी वजह यही है । इस झुकाव को हम बदलना होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप नौजवानों को गांवों में भेजेंगे तो यह एक कोरेक्टिव का काम देगा ।

मेरे विचार मे इसके कई लाभ होंगे । तरुणों को डिग्री देने से पहले अगर गांवों मे भेजा जाता है तो इसका एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि लाखों की तादाद में शिक्षित नौजवान बहुत थोड़े मे रिम्युनरेशन पर काम करने के लिए मिल जाएंगे जिसकी हमें बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है । कितना पिछड़ापन हमारे यहां है, इसका वे अंदाजा लगा सकेंगे और उसको दूर करने में सहायक हो सकेंगे । अविद्या की चट्टान हमारे यहां है जिसको हटाना है । रोग फैले हुए हैं, उनका इलाज करना है । निर्माण के कामों के लिए हमें जन शक्ति की आवश्यकता है ये सब चट्टानें हैं । जिन को या तो हमें हटाना है या उनको पार करना है, नौकर लगा कर सब चट्टानों को हटाया या पार नहीं किया जा सकता है । हजारों लाखों की तादाद में हमें आदमी चाहियें । अविद्या की चट्टान को उठा कर फेंक देने के लिए हमें लोगों की आवश्यकता है । दम घोटने वाली चट्टानों को समाज की छाती पर से उठा कर फैंक देने के लिए हमें लाखों आदमी चाहियें । इतना पैसा तो देश के कौफर्ज में नहीं है । इन सब कामों के लिये इतना रुपया टैक्सेशन से भी प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है । अगर हम उन आदमियों को जिन के ऊपर हम ने रुपया खर्च किया है, वहां भेजते हैं, न ाने हटा कर दूर फैंक देने के लिए और समाज को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस में एतराज की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

इस सम्बन्ध में डेमोक्रेसी की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है । डिक्टेटरशिप का जनन जिन लोगों के दिमागों में है, उन दिमागों से जब डेमोक्रेसी की चर्चा होती सुनाई देती है तो ताज्जुब होता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कि क्या हम अपनी जिन्दगी में कई तरह के

कम्पलशंज से बंधे हुए नहीं हैं और क्या हम इन कम्पलशंज के समर्थक नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम हर कम्पलशन के समर्थक नहीं हैं। लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से ऐसे कम्पलशंज हैं जिन से हम बंधे हुए हैं। कौन आदमी अपनी मर्जी का मुख्तयार है। हर आदमी को समाज के अन्दर चलना और अपने गृहस्थ के अन्दर रहना होता है। गृहस्थी के अन्दर सब आदमी बंधे होते हैं। इस सदन में हम जो बैठे हैं, क्या बेलगाम हो कर बातें कह सकते हैं और क्या बेलगाम होकर बोलने का हमें हक दिया जाना चाहिए। यह जरूरी है कि हम पर बंदिशें हों। कल्याण के लिये हम ने डेमोक्रेसी को अपनाया है और कल्याण के लिए फ्रीडम आवश्यक होती है। और अगर उस कल्याण की खातिर हमको इधर उधर अपनी फ्रीडम पर थोड़ी बहुत रुकावटें लगानी पड़ें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक लाजिमी चीज होगी। इस तरह से अगर हम ने डेमोक्रेसी के बारे में नारे बाजी लगाई तो यह डेमोक्रेसी भी खत्म हो सकती है, आजादी भी खत्म हो सकती है। इस तरह की बातें कह कर, इस तरह की नारेबाजी कर के एक अच्छा कदम जो हम उठाना चाहते हैं और जो देश के लिए, समाज के लिए मुफीद साबित हो सकता है, उस कदम को हम रोकते हैं या उसको रोकने के लिए हमें विवश किया जाता है तो इस में एक प्रकार का दकियानूसीपन समझता हूं। डेमोक्रेसी या और भी दुनिया की जितनी चीजें हैं, वे सब की सब समाज के साथ सम्बद्ध हैं। अगर कोई चीज समाज के हित में है, समाज को सुखी बनाने में सहायक हो सकती है, तो उस चीज को हम उसी क्षण तक और उसी सीमा तक अपनाना चाहेंगे और उसी सीमा तक उसकी रक्षा करना चाहेंगे और उसी सीमा तक उसके आगे माथा झुकाएंगे जिस सीमा तक वह समाज के कल्याण के लिए होती है और अगर वह समाज के विकास के मार्ग में, समाज के कल्याण के मार्ग में किसी तरह भी बाधक होती है तो हमें सोचना होगा कि उसको कहां तक जिन्दगी में अपनाया जाए। नौजवानों को कम्पलसैरिली गांवों में भेजे जाने से अगर डेमोक्रैसी की दुहाई दे कर, फ्रीडम की दुहाई दे कर रोका जाता है तो मैं इसे एक गलत बात समझता हूं। जब युद्ध का वक्त होता है तब क्या यह जरूरी नहीं होता है और क्या यह लाजिमी नहीं हो जाता है कि किसी भी देश के लिए कि वह अपने देश के नौजवानों का आह्वान करें, कि वे मोर्चे पर जाएं और जो दुश्मन हैं उसका मुकाबला करें, उसको मार भगाएं, अपनी पूजा को छोड़कर के अपने अध्ययन को छोड़ करके उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए युद्ध स्थल में कूद पड़ें। उस समय डेमोक्रैसी की दुहाई देना, कंस्क्रिपशन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना कोई भी जिम्मेदार आदमी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगा। आज जब कि अविद्या के खिलाफ हमें मोर्चा लगाना है, आज जब कि हम को देश को विकास की मंजिल पर आगे बढ़ाना है, तो यह काम हमें करना होगा। इस पिछड़े हुए देश के हजारों लाखों आदमियों को यह आज खयाल भी नहीं है कि सूरज उदित हो गया है और उनका क्या फर्ज है, खेती को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए, दूसरे काम कैसे किए जांए। बहुत से लोगों को इस चीज का भी पता नहीं है कि पानी जो बेतहाशा बहा जा रहा है, उसे कैसे रोका जा सकता है और किस तरह से उस से जमीन सींची जा सकती है। बहुत से लोगों को इसकी तमीज नहीं है। अगर हम इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के आदमी को जिस ने क्वालिफाई किया है इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री के लिए अपने आप को, गांव में भेजते हैं तो वह वहां पर जा कर लोगों को बता सकता है कि यह जो नदी है उसको इस तरह से बांधा जा सकता है। और इस तरह से इस के पानी से जमीन सींची जा सकती है। अगर उस को इस काम के लिये लाजिमी तौर पर भेजा जाता है तो

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई बुराई की बात नहीं होगी, यह देश के लिए एक मुफीद चीज होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, first of all, I should like to thank my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma for having brought this resolution before the House. It is a subject of very great importance and has been before the Government for the last three years. The idea was first mooted by the Prime Minister in one of his letters which he wrote to the Chief Ministers. This was written in 1958. He said:

"I have been thinking that it would be very good for our people to have a period of compulsory service for all young men and young women between certain age limits, say 19 to 22. In most countries of the Western world there is conscription for military service. This is not considered to be an infringement of their liberties or freedom. We do not want any such thing for military purposes, but some kind of compulsory period of training and service for every person appears to me to be very necessary. That period should be one year and for, say, six months in the year everyone should live in camps under some kind of military discipline. This will give them discipline, physical health and capacity for manual work and to work together for productive schemes. The next six months might well depend on the capacity and training of the individual. Another advantage of this will be to bring together everyone at the same level, whether he is rich or poor, and make him do exactly the same type of work, part of which will be manual."

Now, Sir,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue next time.

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18 hrs.

BUSSINESS ADVISARY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Sixty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 19, 1962/Phalguna 28, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, March*, 16 1962/*Phalguna* 25, 1883] (*Saka*)]

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
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67.	Industrial Training Institues	632-33
68.	Kashmir issue before the Security Council	633-34
69.	Indian nationals detained in Tibet	634-35
70.	Strike at the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	636-37
71.	Indian journalist expelled from Pakistan	637—39
72.	Security men killed in Nagaland	639-40
74.	Export of Ambar Charkhas to Pakistan.	640-41
76.	Refugees in Purana Quila	641-42
77.	Drug plant at Rishikesh	643—46
79.	Colony for East Pakistan Refugees in Delhi	646—48
81.	Newsprint Control Order.	648—52
82.	Brochure entitled "Rehabilitation in Delhi"	652—56
61.	Purchase of U.N. Bonds	656—58
65.	Transfer of Berubari	659-60
64.	People's car	661—64
73.	Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme	665
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—	665—88
S.Q. No.		
62.	Shortage of cotton.	665-66
66.	Export of iron ore to Japan	666-67
75.	Sino-Nepal Boundary Treaty	667
78.	Colony for East Pakistan Refugees in Delhi	667-68
80.	Manufacture of watches	668-69
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87.	Manufacture of cloth, paper and rayon	669

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
88.	Indian Statistical Institute	669
89.	Indian journalists asked to quit Nepal	670
90.	Arms recovered from Goan soldiers	670
91.	Marine diesel engines	670-71
92.	Minority community in East Pakistan	671
93.	Kidnapping of Indian Security Guards	671-72
94.	Relief to Goans	672
95.	Refusal of entry to Goan student in U.K.	673
96.	Loss of man-power due to strikes	673-74
97.	Lockers from West Pakistan	674
98.	Entry permits for Goa	674
99.	Permanent exhibition in Delhi	675
100.	Replanning of D.I.Z. Area, Delhi	675
101.	Awards to public sector industrial undertakings	676-77
102.	National Research Institute for woollen industry in Rajasthan	677
103.	Area occupied by Chinese in Pak-occupied Kashmir	677-78
104.	Junior Staff Council's in External Affairs Ministry	678
105.	Junior Staff Councils	678-79
106.	Junior Staff Councils	679
107.	Junior Staff Councils	679-80
108.	Junior Staff Councils	680
109.	Junior Staff Councils	680-81
110.	Junior Staff Councils	681
111.	Setting up of 57 transmitters	681-82
112.	Sindri Fertilizer Factory	682-83
113.	Rourkela Fertilizer Project	683-84
114.	Gypsum from Pakistan]	684
115.	South Africa	685
116.	Invitation to President Ayub of Pakistan	685
117.	Quarters for Government Servants in Munirka	685-86

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
118.	Production and price of tea	686-87
119.	Surplus tea	687
120.	Export of tea to U.S.A.	687-88
121.	Newsprint factory in Kangra	688

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE— 689—91

Shri P. G. Deb called the attention of the Prime Minister to the statements of the Foreign Minister of Nepal alleging that the anti-Nepal Government activities by Nepali Congress in Nepal were being directed from within India by certain former Nepalese Government Ministers.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakhmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereo.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 691—96

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Chinese Government's note dated the 3rd December, 1961, regarding renewal of 1954 Agreement between India and China on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India.

(ii) Government of India's reply dated the 15th December, 1961

(iii) Government of India's protest to the Chinese Government dated the 25th January, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(iv) Chinese Government's protest dated the 24th January, 1962, regarding violation of their space.

(v) Government of India's reply dated the 22nd February, 1962.

(vi) Government of India's reply dated the 26th February, 1962, in reply to Chinese Government's note of 30th November, 1961, regarding violation of Indian territory

(vii) Government of India's protest dated the 9th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(viii) Government of India's protest dated the 10th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space by Chinese aircraft

(ix) Chinese Government's protest dated the 4th January, 1962, regarding violation of air space.

(x) Government of India's reply dated the 10th March, 1962, regarding violation of air space by Chinese aircraft

(xi) Chinese Government's note dated the 26th February, 1962]

(xii) Government of India's reply dated the 13th March, 1962.

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1959-60

(3) A copy each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :

(i) First Statement	Fifteenth Session, 1961.
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III.	Fourteenth Session, 1961.
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X.	Thirteenth Session, 1961.
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI.	Twelfth Session, 1960.
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIV	Eleventh Session, 1960.
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIX	Tenth Session. 1960.
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XIX.	Ninth Session, 1959
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVI.	Seventh Session, 1959

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(4) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power-driven Pumps, Air Compressor and Fans and blowers for the year 1960-61.

(b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1960-61.

(c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1960-61.

(d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1960-61.

(e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary and Transport Vehicles, Industries for the year 1960-61.

(f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers) for the year 1960-61.

(g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1960-61

(h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1960-61.

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Silk Industry for the year 1960-61.

(j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1960-61.

(k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1960-61.

(l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous metals and alloys for the year 1960-61.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather, Leather-goods and Pickers Industries for the year 1960-61.

(n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1960-61.

(o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1960-61.

(p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1960-61.

(q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries for the year 1960-61.

(r) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Soaps and Paints for the year 1960-61.

(s) Report of the Development Council for Machine-building Industy.

(5) A copy each of the following papers :—

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE-PRESENTED.

Fortieth Report was presented. 696

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE-PRESENTED

Hundred and Fiftieth Report was presented. 696

COLUMNS

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS... 696-97

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that the following Members had resigned their seats in Lok Sabha :—

(i) Shri Jhulan Sinha

(ii) Shri Chandra Shankar.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.. 698—782

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and amendments thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION-WITHDRAWN... 783—92

Discussion on the Resolution reg. Compulsory Military Training moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on the 8th December, 1961 was resumed and concluded. The Resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED... 792

Ninety-second Report was adopted.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.... 792—844

Shri Diwan Chand Sharma moved the Resolution reg. Social Service by University Students. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED.... 844

Sixty-ninth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1962/PHALGUNA 28, 1883 (SAKA)—

(i) Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants, General Budget, 1961-62.

(ii) Further Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and amendments thereto.

(iii) Consideration and passing of—

(a) Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill

(b) Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill.

(c) Additional Duties Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill.

GMGIPND—LS II—1882 Ai LS—30-3-62—9000.